HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE LEAD COLOUR and VARNISHES.
HUBBUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
HUBBUCK'S BRITISH GREEN PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S BINNACLE AND COLZA OILS.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL, and VARNISHES properly packed for exportation.
Beware of counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.
THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
24, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,583—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1891.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th Nov.
B.L. OCEANA	6188	1200	P. S. Tomlin	21st „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th „
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	5th Dec.
† THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	12th „
B.L. PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	19th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th „
B.L. ROSETTA	3411	700	C. Gadd	2nd Jany.
† THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	9th „
B.L. CARTHAGE	4379	1000	M. de Horne	16th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	23rd „
B.L. PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	30th „
† THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	6th Feb.
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3892	600	R. Harvey	13th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	20th „
B.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. B. Daniell	27th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	5th Mar.
B.L. KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	12th „

The steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessls.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	About
PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	19th Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	18th April

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th Novr.
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Dec.
MALWA	2270	500	C. F. Preston	17th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, November 6, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. D'co. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Nov., 1891.
S. S. MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Dec., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 7th Nov., 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 29, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,000	750	1st Dec. '91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan. '92.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ORION	A. Orlando	3,800	550	18th Nov. '91

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons,	H.P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	24th Nov. 91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay
November 1, 1891.

"MACIVER" LINE.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS will sail from Bombay as under unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

Vessels.	Tons.	
RUTHENIA*†	5400	Early November for Plymouth.
ETOLIA*	3139	Late November for Plymouth.
NIAGARA*	3100	Early January for Plymouth.
LYCIA	3139	Middle January for Plymouth.
RUTHENIA	5400	Early February for Plymouth.
EUROPA	2300	Middle February for Plymouth.
ETOLIA	3139	Late February for Plymouth.

*Carry Surgeon and Stewardess, and fitted with Electric Light throughout.
†Has a Smoking Room, a Ladies' Saloon, and Upper Deck Cabins.
For further Particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
ASIA	J. Laird	3560	21st Nov.
BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3069	about 5th Dec.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3517	„ 22nd Dec.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, November 2nd, 1891.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

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PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the Bombay Gazette Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 11th November, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee, weather permitting. Being followed by

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,169 tons, on 7th Nov., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,080 tons, on the 8th November, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachi, Guadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CAMORTA," 2,610 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 7th November, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th November 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co. LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"THE BOMBAY LONDON S. S. COMPANY."

Vessels.	Tons.	Will sail on	
"MARY BEYTS"	3790	or about 2nd Dec.	for Marseille.
"QUEEN OF INDIA"	3691	„ 18th „	do.
"MINNA CRAIG"	4700	„ 7th Jan.	do.
"EMPRESS OF THE EAST"	3200	„ 21st „	do.

These steamers are fitted throughout with Electric Light and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers.
For full particulars Apply to

MESSRS. BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION, IN OR NEAR KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

OFFERS are Invited for the purchase of his well-known property. They should be submitted in writing to the Undersigned. The Vendors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any other Offer.

THOMAS H. GREIG,
Hon. Secy., G. A. I. M. Committee, Bombay.
Marine Lines, Bombay, 30th October 1891.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KURRACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

JAS. BUCHAN,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Mathesen & Co
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.

THOMAS JACKSON, EWEN CAMERON } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4 Per Cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottles. Thousands of Testimonials.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PIANOFORTE SHOW-ROOMS.

PERSONS in want of a really good new (or second-hand) PIANO are invited to call at the above.

PIANOFORTES exchanged,
PIANOFORTES for hire,
PIANOFORTES renovated,
PIANOFORTES tuned,
At No. 43, Esplanade Road, and No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.,
IMPORTERS AND AGENTS.

SUPERIOR GENT'S FELT HATS,

THE BEST VALUE,
THE LATEST SHAPES.
FROM—"Rs. 7-8"—ALL NEW.
THE LARGEST CHOICE.
HOAR & CO., HATTERS, &c., BOMBAY.

RS. 6 WATCH.

GUARANTEED TWO YEARS.

PRETTY, small, accurate, strong, open-faced, keyless, short winding, nickel silvern, Undaunted watch, with hand setting mechanism, second-hand, enamelled dial, jewelled, and bold figures for Rs. 6 per V. P. P. with an extra glass, spring, box, and two years' guarantee. Easily repairable. Warranted to stand the roughest use. Others sell at double our rates. Have no appearance of cheapness. Mr. S. Gooniah of District Munsiff's Court from Chicacole says:—"A watch maker valued it at Rs. 25." Mr. B. V. Chetty, from Anantapur, says:—"Many were deceived thinking that its price was Rs. 25." Mr. Moung H. Myah, of Marine Workshops from Mandalay says:—"Has never been repaired during the whole period of three and a half years."

FASHIONABLE JEWELLERY.

PRETTY Canadian Gold Chains, Lockets, Pencils, Tooth picks, Complete shirt buttons, Bracelets, Bangles, Earrings, Eardrops (all pair), Scarf pins, Scarf rings, Necklets, Brooches, Hair sprays, Spectacle frames, Cigar holders, Thimbles and Rings, set with scientific Diamonds, Saphires, Rubies, Emeralds, &c., at Rs. 1-8-0 per each V. P. P. Mr. G. Smith, Salt Inspector from Sanikutla, says:—"A German valued the diamond ring at Rs. 50, and ruby at Rs. 30." Nickel Silver timepiece for Rs. 4; guaranteed 3 years.

WESTERN INDIA TRADING Co.,
91, Medow Street, opposite Soundy & Co., Ld., Bombay.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL and other FUNDS,
£477,774-12-10 on the 31st December, 1890.
NO FORFEITURE OF ASSURANCE
IN THE EVENT OF DISCONTINUANCE.
EACH Payment under the Limited Premium System securing
PROPORTIONATE SUM ASSURED
AND
PROPORTIONATE BONUS,
POSITIVE PROMISSORY NOTES,
Unconditional and Payable to Bearer, being issued with each Premium.
FIXED SURRENDER VALUES.
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
AND
BONUS ADDITIONS.
RATES MODERATE.
EURASIAN LIVES ARE TAKEN AT THE SAME RATES AS FOR EUROPEANS.
ENTIRE NET PREMIUMS (NOT LESS THAN 80 PER CENT. OF THE GROSS) INVESTED IN TRUST FOR POLICY-HOLDERS.
CLAIMS PAYABLE AFTER ONE MONTH ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Intending Assurers are Invited to Note that this year being the Bonus Year, all Policies on WITH PROFIT Scale effected during this and the next month of December will rank for a FULL YEAR'S BONUS.

Prospectus, Deed of Trust, and all necessary Information may be obtained on Application to

BYRNE, NANJEE & Co.,
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LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.
Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents, or Middlemen.
EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.
All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.
SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.
DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.
Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.
ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.
All Orders are executed the same day as received.
HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Bunder Road.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.
PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission without Life Certificate.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.
TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.
STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.
GOVERNMENT PAPER SHARES and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and given at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.
HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Bunder Road.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.

GYMKHANA KIT.

FOOTBALLS.

			No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7
FOOTBALLS, Association	Cash	Rs.	5 12	6 4	7 8	8 12
	Credit	Rs.	6 8	7 4	8 8	9 12
Do. Rugby	Cash	Rs.	5 4	5 12	6 12	8 0
	Credit	Rs.	6 0	6 8	7 12	9 0
SPARE INSIDES, best Rubber	Cash	Rs.	1 12	2 0	2 8	3 0
	Credit	Rs.	2 0	2 4	2 12	3 8
SHIN GUARDS	Cash	per pair from Rs.			1 8 to	2 8
	Credit	„ „ „			1 12 to	3 0

LAWN-TENNIS.

		Cash.	Credit.
BATS, Best English make, Men's	each Rs.	6 4	Rs. 7 4
Do. do. Champion match, Plain strung	„	9 0	10 0
Do. do. Plain double strung	„	11 0	12 8
Do. do. Cork-handled	„	10 0	11 4
Do. Treacher's "Ne Plus Ultra," the latest pattern	„	11 0	12 8
Do. The Demon, Slazenger's	„	11 8	13 0
Do. The Victor, Fortnam's	„	11 0	12 8
Do. Cane and Ash	„	12 8	14 0
Do. Ayres' Champion	„	12 0	14 0
BALLS, Best Flannel covered, match	per doz.	8 0	9 0
Do. do. Perfect Seamless	„	12 0	13 8
BALLS, Ayres' Best, Flannel covered	„	10 8	11 12
NETS, strong Cord, with Poles complete, 42 by 3½, Regulation Club	each	12 0	13 0
PRESSES, in plain Mahogany, with Screws	„	8 0	9 0
SHOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India Rubber Soles	per pair	12 0	13 8
A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 6 covered India Rubber Balls, strong Cord Net, with Poles, Stay Ropes, Pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in deal wood case	per set	44 0	49 0

QUOITS.

Best Polished, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, and 6½ lbs. per pair.		Cash.	Credit.
QUOITS, Best Steel	per lb. Re.	0 14	1 0
PINS do.	per pair „	1 8	1 12

GOLF KIT.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
BALLS, Eclipse, V. A. I. Nos. 26, 27, 27½, and 28	Per doz.	9 0	10 0
BRASSY SPOONS, Cleeks, Irons (lofting or pitching) / NIBLECKS Iron, Niblecks Brass	Each	5 0	5 12
PLAY CLUB OR DRIVER, Putters Spoons, Long, Short, Middle	„	4 4	4 12

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LD.,

PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
IVORY TURNERS,
AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING FOR SALE
A VERY CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS
Specially selected in Europe by our Manager direct from the Manufacturers, such as

		Rs. a.				Rs. a.	
Art Muslins	from	0 3	per Yard.	Real Damask Table Covers	from	4 8	Each.
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Tapestries	„	2 0	„	French Curtains	„	3 8	per Pair.
Stair and Hall Carpets	„	0 10	„	Madras Art Curtains	„	11 0	„

etc. etc. etc.

SHOW ROOMS:—
18, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

UNADULTERATED, PURE AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC, AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
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8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
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AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

D. MACROPOLO'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

AND
REVISED PRICE LIST
OF
CIGARS, CIGARETTES, TOBACCOS!
AND
SMOKING REQUISITES
WILL BE SENT FREE ON APPLICATION TO
D. MACROPOLO,
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FOR EVENING DRESS.

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18 Ct. GOLD ON IVORY FRONT STUDS	Set of 3 „	2	12

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BOMBAY.

PUBLIC WASTE!

MANY TRADES have experienced periods of depression due, chiefly, to one common fault—"OVER-PRODUCTION." The Manufacturers, becoming too eager to increase their business, over-do the supply, which, with the usual re-action that sets in after forcing the demand too much with "catch-penny" advertisements, brings about either a "dead-lock" or the depression to which we allude. In this manner, during recent years, the business in

CHEAP WATCHES

Has been carried just a little too far; and now a re-action, or a depression in the trade, has begun. Primarily the idea of making the commonest sort of watches was to enable owners of very valuable articles to use them, as make-shifts, for the roughest wear; and for this they are, occasionally, extremely useful. But for constant use—during, say, a couple of years—they are, nearly all, more or less failures. Apart from the fact that the appearance of the CHEAP WATCH IS NOT A SUCCESS—one glance at a sample that has been in use a short time is sufficient to covince anyone of that—its internal economy is not equal to many months' ordinary "wear and tear." There are, of course, to be found, occasionally, amongst the cheapest watches a few of them that keep time pretty regularly for several years; but these make the exception that proves the general rule to the contrary.

With the demand for watches increasing during the last few years, it was only natural that the makers should meet it with a sufficient supply; but the manufacturers were scarcely justified in sacrificing the durability of nearly every one of the principal parts of their watches in order to bring the selling price down to a minimum. No one, who knows anything about watches and watch-making, can be deceived by wonderful advertisements describing in glowing terms how a "trustworthy," or "reliable" "excellent time-keeper," and so forth, can be bought for a trifling sum; and a moments's thought is sufficient to show the fallacy that lies at the bottom of the cheap watch business. It is understood that all the parts of the cheapest sort of watch are made by machinery. The advertisements say so, superfluously—because a single part of a watch, if made by hand, costs more than the cheap article is worth. Low-priced watches, however, are all imported into India, which means that something has to be paid for their freight. The person who sells them gets a profit out of that transaction; and the money, for which they are sold, covers the cost of advertising. Then a certain "percentage" goes to the manufacturer as his profit; and, when all are paid, it must not be expected that the prime cost of "materials and making" can amount to much. Any one can better appreciate the "value" he has received for his money if he tries to re-sell his low-priced watch. Considering the rapidity with which the cheap watches forced their way on the market, it is not surprising that so many were sold. There was no time in which to give them a fair trial. Now, however, the public are beginning to understand how to invest their money, so far, at least, as watches are concerned, and, of course, the "Waste of money" on cheap watches has shown a falling off.

Every person, who wants a serviceable watch (and not a make-shift article), at least expects that it will not only keep time but retain its appearance for a reasonable number of years, under ordinary conditions. MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD., Watch and Clock Manufacturers, have, for more than a quarter of a century, supplied the public in India with an enormous number of watches, all of which were the very best made of their class, and have given their purchasers entire satisfaction. The numerous unsolicited testimonials that have, during this long period, been received, from every part of India, show that even the most captious can find nothing with which to complain about, in either quality or durability. As the most substantial watches for the tropics, those offered by

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

Have never been surpassed—at least during the twenty-five years that they have been on trial—and there is every probability that these watches will continue to hold their deservedly premier position.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR" CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	„ „	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3¾	„ „	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„ „	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

THE ONLY REMEDY

FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION,
CLIMATIC ANÆMIA, INCAPACITY FOR WORK, AND MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DEPRESSION IS
LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
THE ONLY FORMS
KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE
ARE
THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD.,
Which have been constantly prescribed by the most eminent Physicians with great success for the last Twenty Years.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS PILLS which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, are CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carrid OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by over-work, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when required as a remedy for Impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents, in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/ each (English money) the 10/-Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/-Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/

AGENTS: CALCUTTA—SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.; BOMBAY AND POONA—TREACHER & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—F. S. MADON & Co.; ALLAHABAD—LYELL & Co. MADRAS—E. W. SMITH & Co.; UMBALLA & KASAULI—BALL, HOBSON & Co. RANGOON—DE SOUZA & Co.; SIMLA AND LAHORE—E. PLOMER & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND SOLE PROPRIETOR........MR. H. STANLEY.

RE-APPEARANCE OF

HARRY STANLEY'S

COMIC OPERA AND BURLESQUE COMPANY

OF 50 ARTISTS! 50 ARTISTS!!

After a most successful tour through India, Burma, Straits, Hongkong, China, Japan, and Java. Patronized by H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Viceroys of India, H. I. H. Czarewitch, Successor to the Throne of all the Russias, Prince George of Greece, &c., &c.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT!

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, AND ON MONDAY, THE 9TH,

The Beautiful Comic Opera in 3 Acts,

LA MASCOTTE.

New and Splendid Costumes; Magnificent Scenery. Efficient ORCHESTRA, under the baton of MR. G. TRIMNELL.

Doors OPEN 8-30. OVERTURE AT 9.

ADMISSION:—Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 4; Second Stalls, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1; Back, 8 ans.; Private Box to hold 4, Rs. 16. Box Plan at the Gaiety Theatre, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., daily.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

TO NIGHT.

First and Unique Tour in India.

LAMBERT D'ARC'S MARIONETTES

AND

GRAND FANTOCHES FRANCAISES.

THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE TROUPE EVER SEEN!

THE MOST LEGITIMATE ATTRACTION EVER PUT ON THE STAGE!!

MONS. L. D'ARC is the only one who has had the honour to perform before H. M. the QUEEN of England and T. R. H. The PRINCE and PRINCESS of Wales; and the Highest English and Foreign Nobility.

The Press of all nations admit D'ARC'S Troupe to be a Marvel of Splendour.

PRICES:—Front Seats, Rs. 3; Second, Rs. 2; Gallery, Re 1.

Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

EVERY EVENING at 9 o'clock.

GRAND EXTRA PERFORMANCE ON SATURDAYS, at 3 o'clock,

When Children under 12 years are admitted Half Price.

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WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a first-class RETOUCHER (negative and positive), Operator, and General Useful Assistant. Salary and Allowances from Rs. 200, rising to Rs. 350. Apply to

BURKE, Murree.

BLUE OR BLACK SERGE SUITS.

A. L and W supply from their fine New Stock almost every variety of Serge suitable for Gentlemen's Wear; thin, medium or heavy textures. Soft or rough surface.

MODERATE PRICES—GOOD STYLE.

PRICE LIST:

Per Suit Rs. 21, 30, 35, 40, 50.

ASQUITH, LORD AND WHITMORE,

SIRDAR'S PALACE, BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

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Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.

Imports and Exports of Bullion.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.

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Cornhill Magazine	5	0	4	8	3	8
Dublin Medical Journal	15	0	14	0	8	0
Dublin Review (Quarterly)	16	0	14	0	9	0
Edinburgh Medical Journal	15	0	14	0	10	0
Family Herald	5	0	4	8	3	8
Fortnightly Review	20	0	17	0	14	0
Glasgow Medical Journal	15	0	11	0	8	0
Harper's Monthly Magazine	10	8	9	8	7	8
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Lamp (Catholic)	5	0	4	8	3	8
Leisure Hour	5	0	4	8	3	8
Longman's Magazine	5	6	4	8	3	8
Merry England	9	0	8	0	6	0
Marine Engineer	5	0	4	8	3	8
Macmillan's Magazine	9	8	8	8	6	8
Month	15	0	13	0	8	0
National Review	20	0	17	0	14	0
Nineteenth Century	20	0	17	0	14	0
Practitioner	12	8	11	0	8	8
Provincial Medical Journal	5	8	5	0	4	0
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The Library can also supply the "Bombay Gazette" On the second day of issue. Yearly Subscriptions.

By Morning Post .... Rs. 32

" Noon do. .... " 28

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The above yearly subscriptions for the dailies, weeklies, and monthlies, can be paid in half-yearly or quarterly instalments.

Subscriptions must date from the first issue of the month, and be paid in advance.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 7TH NOV., 1891.

MORNING SESSION, from 7 A.M. to 9 A.M.

"Admission Free."

LADIES' SESSION, from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Admission Free. Skates 8 annas.

CHILDREN'S SESSION, from 3 to 5 P.M.

Admission Free to all Children and those accompanying them.

Children's skates, 8 annas; adults, Re. 1.

AFTERNOON SESSION, from 5 to 7 P.M.

Admission Re. 1, with use of Skates.

"LADIES' INVITATION NIGHT,"

(8-30 to 11 p.m).

Admission Re. 1, with use of Skates.

"FREDELIS'S STRING BAND will play at the Children's and Evening Sessions.

A European INSTRUCTOR is present at all Sessions.

NUGENT & Co.

B. B. & C. I. RY. MECHANICS' INSTITUTION, PAREL.

A DANCE

will be held in the Assembly Room of the above ON FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13TH, 1891.

Admission: 1 Gentleman and Ladies, Re. 1.

Tickets may be obtained from MR. M. D'MELLOW.

DANCING to Commence at 9-30 (Railway Time).

Right of Admission Strictly Reserved.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

(ESTABLISHED 1834.)

THE ATTENTION of Intending Assurers is directed to the following Special Features:—

1. The Universal is the only Office in India which distributes Profits Annually. 52 Bonuses have been declared and the average return in Actual Cash has been about Rs. 47·3 in every Rs. 100 paid in premium.
2. The Accumulated Funds are upwards of 40 per cent. of the Total Risks Outstanding.
3. The Universal is one of the most Economically Managed Life Offices in the world. The last Annual Report shows that the Expenses for the year were under 10 per cent. of the Income.
4. The Universal is the OLDEST ESTABLISHED Life Office in India.

LOW RATES OF PREMIUM REDUCED BY ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.

Apply for Prospectus to

KING, KING & CO.,

Agents and Secretaries, BOMBAY

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual subscription (in advance) ....Rs. 12.

Single copy ....As. 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP lately subsisting between us, the Undersigned, carrying on business as Stage Managers, Players, and Performers, at Bombay, under the Name and Style of the "MOOMBAI NATAK MANDALI," has THIS DAY DETERMINED by effluxion of time and that the same is DISSOLVED accordingly and that the Goodwill of the said business, including therein the exclusive right to the use of the said Name of "Moombai Natak Mandali," has been SOLD to Mr. DADABHOY RATANJEE THOOTHI.—Dated this 31st day of October 1891.

DADABHAI RUTTONJI TRUNTHI,
DINSHAW DADABHOY APPOO,
DORABJI COWASJEE BUJANA,
NOWROJEE DORABJEE DITTIA.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MISCELLANEOUS STORES (COUNTRY PRODUCE).

TENDERS are Invited for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS STORES (Country Produce), etc., required by the Company during 12 Months, commencing 1st January, 1892.

Tenders on the Company's Form (to be obtained from undersigned); sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 100, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, after which hour no tender will be received.

The deposit will be held by the Company as Security for the due and proper fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which, on the contractor's part, will entail Forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction and the Railway Company may cancel the Contract.

The Agent reserves the right to accept any one or more items without reference to others in the same tender, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 6th Nov., 1891.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. ABHECHAND DEWCURN, FAKURCHAND DEWCURN, and KANJEE KHOOSAL of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted for the absolute SALE of the undermentioned Property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest to or in the same by way of sale, gift, inheritance, mortgage or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known within 14 days from the date hereof to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 24, Esplanade Road, Fort, otherwise the contract will be completed without reference to any such claim and all such claims (if any) will be considered as waived.

All that piece of land admeasuring 228 square yards or thereabouts, registered by Collector of Land Revenue under No.——, with the messuages and buildings standing thereon, situate on the west side of Ovale Wadi, near Withalwadi, without the Fort, in the registration district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward No. 1746, Street No. 1413, and bounded on the East by the said Ovale Wadi Lane, on the West by the property of Mr. Panalal Poonamchand, on the North by the property of Ramchunder Balwant, and on the South by the Temple of Shri Dwarkanathjee.—Dated 6th day of November, 1891.

ARDESIR, HORMASJI & DINSHAW, Purchasers' Attorneys.

THE SCINDE AND PUNJAUB COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી સીંધ એન્ડ પંજાબ કોટન પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 20th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 21st November, 1891, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business, viz.:—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the report and audited balance sheet for the year ending 31st August, 1891, and to declare a Dividend.

2ND.—To appoint a Director in the room of one retiring by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.

3RD.—To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

મુળજી જેઠાની કુંo.

i. e., MOOLEE JAITHA & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th November 1891.

N. B. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 7th to 21st November, 1891, both days inclusive.

In the matter of the last WILL and Testament of BAI NANDKUVAR deceased (wife of SHA NATHU CHAPSI and daughter of the late RAMJI MADHAVJI.

PURSUANT to "The Indian Succession Act 1865" and to "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers' Act 1866" *Notice* is hereby given that all persons having any claims or demands upon or against the Estate of the abovenamed BAI NANDKUVAR deceased (who died at Bombay, aforesaid on or about the 14th day of May, 1891, and whose will was proved by Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee, C. I. E., and Tribhovandas Varjivandas, the sole Executors therein named on the 21st day of October, 1891, in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, are hereby required to send in the particulars of their debts or claims to the said Executors at No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Office of the Undersigned, their Solicitors, on or before the 8th day of December, now next ensuing and *Notice* is hereby also given that after that day the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Bai Nandkuvar, deceased, amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice and that they will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 6th day of November, 1891.

NANU & HORMASJEE, Solicitors for the said Executors.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of KAWASJI BEZANJI KARANI otherwise called COWASJEE BAZONJI Kurranee, deceased.

PURSUANT to "The Indian Succession Act 1865" and to "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers' Act 1866" *Notice* is hereby given that all persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of KAWASJI BEZANJI KARANI (otherwise called Cowasjee Bazonji Kurranee) late of Bombay Parsee inhabitant deceased (who died on the 9th day of June, 1891, and whose Will was proved by Messrs. Manockjee Eduljee Allibless, Hormusjee Edulljee Allibless, Fardunji Dhanjibhai Allibless, and Kaikhushroo Ardaseer Mody, the Executors therein named, on the 5th day of October, 1891, in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay) are hereby required to send in the particulars of their debts or claims to the Said Executors at No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the office of the Undersigned, their Solicitors, on or before the 8th day of December now next ensuing, and Notice is hereby also given that after that day the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Kawasji Bezanji Karani (otherwise called Cowasjee Bazonji Kurranee) deceased, amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice and that they will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 6th day of November, 1891.

NANU AND HORMASJEE, Solicitors for the said Executors.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, &c.

APPROACHING COMPLETION, TANSA WATER WORKS.

DYNAMITE.

CONTRACTORS having a Surplus Stock of the best English Quality are prepared to dispose to immediately at low rates.

For Prices and Particulars address

WALSH, LOVETT & Co.,

18, Esplanade Road, Bombay,

Who will have also for disposal

BRIDGE ERECTING PLANT.

5-TON LIFTING CRANES. DIVING APPARATUS
STEAM & OTHER WINCHES. DREDGERS
PULLEY BLOCKS. PILE DRIVERS

IRON CENTRES FOR ARCHING, 7, 10, 20, 30 ft. SPANS.

TUNNEL PLANT.

Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Boots Boilers.
Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors.
Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines.
Steam and other Pumps.
Wrought Iron Pipes, Lathes, &c.
Small Tunnel Waggons.

TRAMWAY PLANT.

Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.'s) ft. 8 in. gauge.
Waggons, Trollies, &c.
Steel Rails, Fish-plates.
Teakwood Sleepers.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for HIRE or PURCHASE of the HYDRAULIC LIFT DOCK, at Hog Island, will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine up to 1 P.M. (gunfire) of TUESDAY, the 1st December, 1891.

Particulars can be ascertained on Application at the Marine Office.

A. CAMPBELL,
Offg. Director of the Indian Marine.

H. M. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 13th October, 1891.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NEW CLASSES formed for fresh Students. Those who desire to attend are advised to make immediate application. DAY and EVENING WORK begins on MONDAY, 9th November, 1891.

Printed Form, showing the Time Table, and other information, can be obtained on application by letter to the Principal at the Institute.

G. COTTON,
Acting Honorary Secretary.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 85 OF 1888.

JEHANGIR MANECKJEE CURSETJEE of Bombay Parsee inhabitant now serving as District Deputy Collector of Tanna and CURSETJEE DHUNJIBHOY SHROFF also of Bombay Parsee inhabitant residing at Gowalia Tank Road being the Trustees of the Agiary of the late CURSETJEE MANECKJEE situate in RAGHUNATH DADAJEE street within the Fort of Bombay.......................................Plaintiffs.

vs.

SORABJEE FRAMJEE BOMONJEE of Bombay Parsee inhabitant residing at Hornby Road within the Fort of Bombay KAMABAI SAHEB RAJESHIRKE daughter of MALLARAO the Ex-Gaikwad of Baroda Hindoo inhabitant residing at Poona and SOONDER SALOO NAIQUIN of Bombay Hindoo inhabitant residing at Girgaum Back Road without the Fort of Bombay.......................................Defendants.

In Appeal from its Original Civil Jurisdiction.

APPEAL No. 639.

SUIT No. 85 OF 1888.

SORABJEE FRAMJEE BOMONJEE of Bombay Parsee inhabitant residing at Hornby Road within the Fort of Bombay..........Appelant and 1st Defendant

vs.

JEHANGIR MANECKJEE CURSETJEE of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, now serving as District Deputy Collector of Thana, and CURSETJEE DHUNJIBHOY SHROFF, also of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, residing at Gowalia Tank Road, being the Trustees of the Agiary of the late CURSETJEE MANECKJEE situate in Ragunath Dadajee Street within the Fort of Bombay..............Respondents and Plaintiffs.

PURSUANT to the Final Decree made in the above Suit and Appeal and bearing date the Twenty-Eight Day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction on the premises by Messrs. BENNETT and Company, the Auctioneers, by order of CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esq., Commissioner of this Honourable Court, on Saturday the Twenty-first Day of November One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety One at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Jehangir Maneckjee Cursetjee, Cursetjee Dhunjibhoy Shroff, Sorabjee Framjee Bomonjee, Kamabai Saheb Rajeshirke and Soonder Saloo Naiquin or any of them in all that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the east side of Hornby Road and Ragunath Dadajee Street within the Fort of Bombay which said piece or parcel of land is delineated with a read coloured boundary in the ground plan filed in the above suit in the office of the Commissioner High Court and also all the messuage tenement or dwelling house built over the land and bounding adjoining the said piece or parcel of land and belonging to the Agiary of the late Cursetjee Manockjee and which agiary premises are delineated with a green colored boundary on the said plan but with the exception of two rooms on the first floor and one room situate between the first floor and ground floor which said three rooms are also delineated with a green colored boundary and marked respectively I. J. and H. in the said plan and form part of the said Agiary premises all which land now offered for sale is situated in the registration sub-district of Bombay and contains by admeasurement two hundred and forty-one square yards or thereabouts and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 52 new No. 442 old Survey Nos. 662,671,697 and 699 and New Survey Nos. 2-888, 2-888 and 2-889 and by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under ward No. 2311 and Street Nos. 3911 and 43 and is bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Perozbai daughter of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy First Baronet, on or towards the South by Borah Musjid Cross Lane, on or towards the East partly by the said Agiary premises of the late Cursetjee Maneckjee and partly by the house of the said Perozbai and on or towards the West partly by the said Hornby Row and partly by Raghunath Dadajee Street and which said permises are in the occupation of the abovenamed appellant and first Defendant Sorabjee Framjee Bomonjee. For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of the said Messrs. Bennett and Company or at the office of Messrs. Ardesir Hormusjee and Dinshaw attorneys for the plaintiffs and respondents abovenamed No. 29 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. Dated this 19th day of October 1891.

(Sd.) G. H FARRAN,
Assistant Commissioner.

BUILDING LAND ON THE ESPLANADE ESTATE, BOMBAY.

UNDER instructions from Government, the Executive Engineer, Presidency, is prepared to receive tenders up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on the 9th November 1891, for certain plots of land on the Esplanade Estate, to be let on Building Leases, on terms and conditions which may be ascertained at his office.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 1st October, 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE 150° AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to

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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

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BRAND new English-made CARRIAGES, such as Victorias, Cee and underspring Victorias, half Cee spring Victorias, Canoe Landaus, and Mail Phaetons, built to order, by best makers, and suitable for one or pair of horses; also some second hand English-made light carriages.

A few sets of English-made new plated and brass mounted single, double, and four-in-hand Harnesses. Also best real MOCCA COFEE, in bags of 7 lbs each.

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Blackwood, carved and teakwood French-polished FURNITURE of the lastest design.

Some Dinner and Dessert Sets, Glass Ware, Plated Ware and Silver Cutch Works, &c.

Apply to

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THE "ROAMER" TRICYCLE.

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Are the Latest Designs in Tricyles.

EASY TO RIDE,
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EASY TO LEARN,
COMFORT IN THE SADDLE.

EASY IN LOCOMOTION,
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YIELDING TO SWIFTNESS,
SILENT IN PROGRESS

Guarranteed best Material and Workmanship.

Prices on Application.

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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free upon application. THE MARSTON REMEDY & Co., Ld., LONDON.

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ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further Particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Albert Building, Bombay.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to Seven Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.

N.B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay
or any Local Agent throughout India.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	Frs. 10,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,00
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,00
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

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POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COAL on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1882	£309,690 0 0
"	1885	£388,156 0 0
"	1886	£955,639 0 0
"	1889	£1,104,173 16 10

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NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to .... } £3,473,114 5 9

Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS.... £6,161,508 13 11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874 ....£2,957,174 12 4 | 1884 ....£5,348,407 9 2
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THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
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Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by

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BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

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ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—'One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice I have distributed several gross amongst my patients and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated.

A Desideratum of the highest importance, increased comfort, cleanliness: Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

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For protection against useless and injurious imitations, each Packet bears the Signature of the Patentees.

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Undertake to make up and forward parcels of

CIGARS, TEA AND CONDIMENTS

To any address in Great Britain or Ireland, and if desired deliver same FREE FROM ALL CHARGES TO ADDRESSEE.

The PARCELS may be of any size, Constituents however will bear in mind, when ordering, that the proportion of charges decreases in ratio to the quantity ordered.

PRICES OF CIGARS DELIVERED IN ENGLAND OR WALES SENT ON APPLICATION.

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SPENCER & Co.'s Stock of Indian Teas is very extensive and comprises some exceptionally fine growths from Darjeeling and Assam.

The cost of carriage, duty, etc., including carriage to any Railway Station in England or Wales varies as follows:—

Net Weight.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	15 lbs.	20 lbs.	25 lbs.	30 lbs.
Rs.	7-8	10-0	14-0	17-8	20-0	25-0

INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

The excellent quality of our Curry Powder, Paste and Chutnies is well known. An assortment of one dozen bottles can be forwarded for Rs. 8 and larger quantities at slightly reduced rates, EXCLUSIVE OF THE COST OF THE PREPARATIONS.

N.B.—Parcels for Ireland or Scotland are subject to an extra charge of Rs. 1-4 per Bengal Maund.

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ARE SOVEREIGN REMEDIES FOR

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Don't be without them: Hundreds of Testimonials.

Retail of all Storekeepers.

P. BRAGGI & CO., LIMITED, 9 and 11, Wilson-street, Finsbury, London, England.

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AËRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS', AND CONFECTIONERS' CHEMICALS

MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM

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MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,

CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

AGENTS WANTED IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

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BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,

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NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts**, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

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(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTAE VITAE, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

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TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
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N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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JULES MUMM & CO.s' "DRY"

WILL COMPARE FAVOURABLY WITH ANY OTHER FIRST CLASS WINE IN THE MARKET.

EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNE.
Rs. 56 Per Dozen Quarts.
Rs. 61 Per Dozen Pints.

DRY CHAMPAGNE.
Rs. 39 Per Dozen Quarts.
Rs. 43 Per 2 Dozen Pints.

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SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

DENISON & Co.,
SUB-AGENTS, HUMMUM STREET.

T. SGUROPOLO & CO.

GRAND DEPOT of Pure GRAPE WINES, German Beer, Triest Sugar, Switzer Cheese (Gruzere), and General Provisions. Received every Fortnightly.

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ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note.

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AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

CLARKE'S WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORE

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores,
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cures the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F. R. S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."

"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June, 1888.

West Cowes, Isle of Wight, September, 1888.

Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,

"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle— WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, and all PERIODICAL Publications despatched from England with punctuality, at LOWEST RATES, for Prepaid Subscriptions.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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Post Free.

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Half-yearly .... " 6
Quarterly .... " 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum......................Rs. 12
Half-yearly...................... "
Quarterly...................... "

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	387½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	885
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	380
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	130
Silver Share	..	..	..	..	100

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	..	£18	..	do.	420

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	117½
Brearl's Cawnpore Press Co Ld	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	305xd
East India	350	1,000		130	1,425
English Press and Manfg.	180	250	..	Rs. 20	185
Fort	515	8,500	8,500	50	900
French	300	500	all		545
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	410xd
Hengoll Press Co. Ld	750	100	all	32½	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	500
Mohmadpura CottonG. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	80
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	422½xd
Mummar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	255
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	545xd
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	103½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	20	355xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	300	500	50	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	..	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Volkart	...	1,000	...	Rs. 100	750

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 20	485 xd
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	5	82 xd
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	511
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	680
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	20	420
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	—	510
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	585
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,240
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	965
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr.ct.	640
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	640
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	410
Coral Mills Co. Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	110
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	445
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825 xd
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr.ct.	585
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	505
Gorden Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	90
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	700 xd
Hinganghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr.ct.	680
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	590
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
Imperial Cotton	900	500	50	Rs. 17-8	380
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	925
Jam s Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr.ct.	650
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	220
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	770
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	625
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	25	533 xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	570
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	189
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	25	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	57½	830
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 70	1,272½
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	8	115
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,700
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	680
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	392½
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	735
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,085xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	60	1,330xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	525
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	272½xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	480
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 20	445
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	765
Victoria Mills	530	1,000	1,000	20	370xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	700 xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	700

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	270
	750	50	150	7½	205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	107½xd
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	2600	2,500	1,000	75	830
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,975
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33½	1,000
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100		93
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	950
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	50	5 pr.ct.	405
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	155
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	13
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	319
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	320xd
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	38
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	51xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	170
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	80
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	430
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	45
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	84
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	985
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	93
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	17½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-5-6
Carolus	„ 225
Mexican Dollars	„ 222
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 275
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	„ 108-14
Gold Leaf	„ 22-8
Bar Gold, 10 oz., English, 100 touch	„ 22-12
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 22-11
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	„ 22-11
do Pekin	„ 22-6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	106 5-16
Four-and-a-half per cent	106 nom.
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	110½
New French Loan 5 per cent. 1872	nom.
City of Paris Loan	224
Port Trust Bonds	103½

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks ..	On demand	1s. 4 11-16d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 21-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months' sight	1s. 4 13-16d.
Do. do.	4 Do. do.	1s. 4 27-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 4 29-32d.
Do. Credit	3 Do. do.	1s. 4⅞d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 5 1-32d.
Do. Documents	3 Do. do.	1s. 4 29-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 5 1-16d.
France	3 Do. do.	177½
Do.	6 Do. do.	179
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-32
Do.	60 days' do.	99¼ nom.
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days' do.	99½
China	60 days' do.	218

THE Servian Consistory at Temesvar, a Vienna correspondent writes, is highly indignant at the conduct of a young Servian priest, who is proved to have put the following advertisement in a Budapest paper: "Offer of Marriage.—A Greek Orthodox Servian priest, handsome, alone in the world, without children, and twenty-eight years of age, with two thousand florins income, living amid beautiful romantic scenery, not far from Temesvar, is anxious to wed a pretty young lady, or a widow under thirty, independent, with a little property of her own, and no children.—Offers to be sent addressed A. M., to the Newspaper Office." The priest will have to answer for his matrimonial aspirations to a Cricalleto a Court.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at Parel, 5-30 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p. m.
Novelty Theatre, Mr. Bruce's Music, Mirth, and Mystery, (for students) 9 p.m.
Mons. D'Arc's Marionettes, Framjee C. Institute, 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a. m. to 1 p.m., 5 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Kilwa (s), from Busreh; Etolia (s), Liverpool; and Chiodwara, (s), Calcutta, &c.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Pekin (s), for China, &c.; Bombay (s), China; Clan Fraser (s), Calcutta; Chilka (s), Rangoon, &c.; and Lady Havelock (s), Colombo.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Sabarmati and Idar left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Etolia entered, and the s. s. Pekin and Oriental left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Bisagno, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., to-morrow.

ANNIVERSARY.—The fourth anniversary of the Bombay Gourakshaka Mandali will be celebrated to-morrow, Sunday, the 8th instant, at Madhav Baug.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 7th November, 1891, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 31, *viz.*, 1s. 4½d. per rupee.

ARYA SANGIT SAMAJ.—A lecture on the means for acquiring spiritual knowledge will be given by president Krishnaram Ichharam at the Samaj premises Modykhana, Fort, to-morrow.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The following is the statement of patients for October, 1891:—Daily average attendance, 229; admissions, 2,471; prevailing diseases, fevers and diseases of the alimentary canals.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.—A meeting of the Theosophical Society will be held to-morrow evening, at 5-30, in their rooms, at Church Gate Street, when a paper on "The Basis of Morality and Brotherhood" will be read and discussed.

REPORTED BURGLARY.—Purmanand Premjee, living on the first floor of a house, at Champagully, reported to the police, that during his absence from home on the night of Monday, the 2nd inst., his room was broken into and property consisting of gold and silver ornaments and cash to the aggregate value of Rs. 455 were stolen from a cupbord in his bed-room, which was forced open.

WHOLESALE THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Sundermall Remdoola, a Marwaree, living on the third floor of a house, at Fannaswadi, has made a report to the police that on the 3rd inst, his wife deposited her gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 1,150, in a box in her room, and looked it. On opening the box, on Thursday last, to take out some ornaments she found them gone, and the lock of the box appeared to have been tampered with.

A FALSE ALARM OF FIRE.—Last night, about ten o'clock, smoke was seen issuing from the window on the first floor of the house at Koliwada, Mandvie. An alarm was at once raised and telephonic messages were sent to all the fire-brigade stations asking for help, and in a short time fire-engines from Pydownee, Fort, and Byculla arrived on the scene, but their presence was not, however, needed, as it was subsequently discovered that the smoke was ordinarily issuing from a fire-place.

MUSIC AT THE PAREL GYMKHANA.—The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme at the Parel Gymkhana, near G. I. P. Railway staff quarters this evening, at 5-30 p.m.:—

March	Does your Heart beat true to Me	Clark.
Lancers	The Duke of Fife	J. Wood.
Fantasia	Folk-Songs of Italy	Rampezzotti.
Valse	Katrina	May Ostlere.
Song	Love's Old sweet Song	J. L. Molloy.
Galop	See me Dance	Solomon.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE ANJUMAN-E-ELMI-E-FARSI.—MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—An extraordinary general meeting of the Anjuman will be held on the premises of the New High School, Hornby Road, Fort, this evening, at 5 p.m., to consider the following proposition, to be moved thereat by Mr. R. B. Paymaster, B. A.:—"That a sub-committee be appointed for the purpose of framing and submitting a memorial to the Senate of the Bombay University, praying that the Persian Language be included in Group I. of Other Languages, instead of Group II. in the proposed changes in the Matriculation Regulations."

THE VELIBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—At this dispensary, established in Punchvati, Nasik, 3,367 patients were treated in the month of October last. Amongst them 2,618 were Hindus, 725 Mahomedans, 8 Parsees, and 16 Christians. Of the Hindus who were treated at the above-mentioned dispensary, 397 were from Punchvati, 1,722 from Nasik, and 499 from adjacent villages. Of the Mahomedans 18 were from Punchvati, 651 from Nasik, and 56 from adjacent villages. Of the Parsees 8 were from Nasik, of the Christians 11 were from Nasik, and 5 from other villages. 27 cases of minor surgical operations were performed at the dispensary during the month.

MUSIC AT THE SKATING RINK.—The following selection will be played at the children's session this afternoon, and again at the evening session from 8-30 to 11 p. m.

March	Onward	P. Fahrbach.
Polka	La Piquante	H. Lath.
Valse	Franculiebe	P. Fahrbach.
Gavotte	Mode	Schlon.
March	Bugle sound	E. Prout.
Valse	In the Cloister	E. Prout.
Schottische	Back again	A. Andrews.
Mazurka	Lily of the Valley	S. A. Hayes.
Valse	Parting	G. Lange.
Galop	Good-bye	Heines.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE AYAH'S DAUGHTER.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Jenu, an aged ayah, living at Grant Road, appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, and applied to the Magistrate to allow her the possession of her daughter, Sarah, whom she gave over to the Lady Superintendent of the Methodist Zenana Mission School. Jenu said she put her daughter at the school five years ago, and now her daughter Sarah was 15 years of age, and she wanted to keep her in her house. She had applied to the Lady Superintendent of the school to send her daughter back to her house, but she refused to give up her daughter. The Magistrate said that he had no power to interfere in the matter and referred the applicant to the High Court.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AT JAIL ROAD.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before Mr. C.W. Richardson, Mr. Frere, Government Solicitor, appeared to prosecute for the Crown, Mirza Hossein Ally Mirza Mahomed, on a charge of attempting to murder Mahomed Sayid Mahomed Thuckey at Jail Road, on the 24th of August. The accused, it will be remembered, attacked the complainant under circumstances already reported, inflicting an incised wound in his stomach and left shoulder. The knife penetrated deep into the abdomen, and caused the unfortunate man's entrails to protrude through the gaping wound. Mahomed Thuckey was picked up in an exhausted condition and was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he is still under treatment. Evidence of eye-witnesses to the deed and the medical evidence of Dr. Gallaghar was recorded, and the Magistrate formally committed the accused for trial at the approaching Sessions.

THE ALLEGED TAMPERING WITH CURRENCY NOTES.—Pranjeevan Lalchund was placed on remand, before Mr. Cooper yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, being charged under Section 35 of the Police Act with having in his possession on October 11 Rs. 324 in cash and currency notes, for which he could not give a satisfactory account. Mr. Frere briefly stated the circumstances under which the accused had been apprehended, when a currency notice was traced to his possession the figures of which had been tampered with. As there was no evidence to connect him with the graver charge of forgery, although his premises had been searched and his implements of notographing seized, Mr. Frere thought there was nothing against the prisoner beyond the confession he made to the police, and he, therefore, left the matter to the Court to decide. The Magistrate ruling that no confession made to a police officer could be accepted as evidence discharged the prisoner. Mr. Turner appeared for the prisoner.

REINSTALLATION OF A FIRE-TEMPLE.—One of the oldest fire-temples in Bombay—that built by the forefather of Mr. Jalbhoy Ardeshir Sett—having been in a delapidated state, the present managing trustee pulled it down and rebuilt it in a most substantial and beautiful manner. The ceremony of replacing the ancient fire in its original house was performed on Thursday morning, in the presence of a large concourse of Parsis by the chief priest of the temple. All the blessings for the preservation of the fire and the building having been invoked by the united prayer of the priest and the congregation, the pure ancient fire was duly reinstalled in its original place, in a silver censer, with about Rs. 8,000. A public address was then presented to Mr. Jalbhoy A. Sett, with a shawl and a profusion of flowers. The priest was also honoured with the present of a valuable purse, and a shawl by Mr. Sett. Mr. Pestonji Cowasji, Solicitor of the High Court, then addressed the assembly, eulogizing the Parsi religion and the good deeds done by the Sett's ancestors and himself. Mr. Jalbhoy then thanked the whole meeting for their presence, and the trouble they had taken in witnessing a most imposing ceremonial. The cost of this elegant building, floored with marble stone, is nearly a lakh of rupees.

THE PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.—The following prayer that was offered in all the Synagogues of the United Kingdom on 11th ultimo, by the order of the Chief Rabbi, Rev. Dr. H. Adler, was also offered here in Hebrew and Marathi in the Beni-Israel Old Synagogue, at Samuel Street, on Saturday last, as follows:—"Almighty God! We approach Thee on this great and holy day, our hearts filled with grief, to pray unto Thee for our brethren in the Empire of Russia, who are oppressed and trodden under foot, who are for a prey and none delivereth; a spoil and none saith, Restore. Guardian of Israel! Thou hast vouchsafed Thy gracious promise that Thou wilt not cast us away to destroy us utterly, nor break Thy covenant with us. Spare, we beseech Thee the remnant of Thy people who dwell in that vast country. Have mercy on parents and children, and all those that wail because of their wretchedness. Quench the passions of fanaticism and hatred. Plant in their stead the feelings of love and brotherhood. May it please Thee to close the mouths of those who wrongfully accuse and slander us. Incline the heart of the Ruler of that land and the hearts of his councillors and princes, to deal with our brethren in mercy and with justice, to undo the heavy burdens, and to break the yoke of oppression, so that the plague of persecution may be stayed, and Israel dwell in the land with none to disturb him or to make him afraid. Merciful and gracious Lord! be Thou with the afflicted who flee away from the cruelty of the oppressor. Grant understanding to those who take counsel together how best to succour the fugitives and to aid the forlorn. Show them the way wherein they should help and the work they should do, and grant that their labours may prosper. Inspire our hearts and the hearts of all our brethren in every place of their habitation, with tender pity, that they may bring the gifts of their hands to satisfy the souls of the afflicted and to provide quiet resting places for the poor outcasts. Bestow Thy blessing upon our dear land under whose shadow we dwell in peace and happiness, and visit us all with mercy and salvation, Amen."

LOAN RS. 100: INTEREST RS. 1,100.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Causes Court before Mr. C. W. Chitty, acting Chief Judge, Lookma Pitta and others sought to recover from Yeswant, Bhanoo and others the sum of Rs. 400, being the amount of a promissory note drawn by the defendants in favor of the plaintiffs on the 4th of September, 1888, and also Rs. 400 being the interest thereon. The first plaintiff appeared in person; and first defendant, who also appeared in person admitted the debt on behalf of himself and other defendants, who were his brothers. He said that some years ago he and his two brothers, raised a loan of Rs. 100 on a bond, which amount subsequently increased to Rs. 400, Rs. 300 being interest of Rs. 100. The defendant then offered to liquidate the debt with interest by monthly instalments, but the plaintiffs refused to accept the offer and threatened the defendants with proceedings in the Small Causes Court unless the defendants renewed the note for the increased amount. On the 6th of September, 1888, the defendants ultimately executed a fresh bond for Rs. 400 which amount now swell to Rs. 800 on account of the interest. Besides that note the plaintiffs obtained from the defendants another penalty bond for Rs. 200, which had swollen to Rs. 400, Rs. 200 being interest on the sum of Rs. 200. Yeswant said that he and his two brothers had now been sued in the sum of Rs. 1,200 on the two bonds whereas the actual money lent to him and his brothers, some years ago, was only Rs. 100. He got Rs. 50 per month and his brother earned Rs. 35 per month, and out of their salary they had been now paying into Court Rs. 65 as monthly instalments in consideration of their other debts. One of his brothers was incapacitated from work owing to old age, and he had to support a large family on what little remained in his hands from his pay after paying the instalments. He, therefore, requested the Judge to pass a decree and make it payable by monthly instalments of Rs. 5 only.

The Judge passed two separate decrees for the two bonds of Rs. 800 and 400, and made them payable by monthly instalments of Rs. 8 and 4 respectively.

MYSTERIOUS DROWNING CASE.

TWO PEOPLE FOUND IN A TANK.

ON Thursday evening, the body of a Hindu woman, aged 30 years, named Gunga, wife of Luxmon, a servant in the employ of Mr. Ardeshir Framjee Moos, and a Hindu male, named Arjoon Bapoo, aged 23 years, were found floating in the Gowalia Tank. The bodies were brought out of the tank by the police, and after they had been identified they were removed to the morgue, where an inquest was held yesterday morning by the Coroner, Dr. Blaney. The circumstances under which the deceased were drowned are unknown. It appeared from the evidence produced before the Coroner that the deceased Gunga and the deceased Arjoon lived together. The deceased Gunga was employed as a *muccadum* in the Mahomedan Mill and received Rs. 17 per month. The deceased Arjoon was unemployed and he was supported by Gunga. They were on familiar terms with each other. Gunga always remonstrated with Arjoon, who had been out of emplyoy for the last three years, for his laziness. On Wednesday Arjoon told Gunga that his brother wanted to see her at his house at Gowalia Tank Road. Both the deceased went to Arjoon's brother's house on Wednesday evening. Gunga complained to Arjoon's brother of Arjoon's laziness, and she asked him why he had sent for her. He replied that he had not sent for her and he advised Arjoon to continue work. Arjoon's mother deposed that as both the deceased lived together there was a scandal about it. Both the deceased persons left Arjoon's brother's house at 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening to go home, which they never reached. As Gunga did not return home that evening a search was made for her, and on Thursday evening both the bodies were found floating in the Gowalia Tank. The jury returned an open verdict.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

* Mr and Mrs D Thompson, R Pindi
* Mr G T Walker, London
Mr H H Beale, S M C
Mr J Ramsey, S M C
* Mr and Mrs Mark Wadia, Mazagon
* Capt G Reynolds, R Innis Fus, Trimulgherry
* Lieut C B Lang, 5th Bn Cav, Punjab
* Capt and Mrs C Becker, K O S Borderers, Meerut
* Capt and Mrs B Scott, 21st Pioneers, Secunderabad
* Lieut S H Cooke, C I H, Goona, C I
* Lieut G Burton, B S C, Ellichpur
* Lieut A H Cooke, B S C, Ellichpur
* Lieut A M Doveton, 2nd Bed Regt, Mangalore
* Mr G L Borrodaile, Poona
* Mr and Mrs W Good, England
* Revd E Wigram, England
* Mr L Osmaston, Thana
* Lieut E Davies, R A
Mr W H Nebel, England
Mr W F Nebel do
Mr W Finsterer do
Mr A Himeyer do
Mr H F Evans, C S do
* Rev R Sinclair, Godhra
* Mrs R Sinclair, England
* Lieut-Col Aitken, do
Mrs Graves
Mr J Wallinger, Thana
Mr M Emerson, England
Mr G N Elsom do
Mr C Andreal do
Mr H Chanor do
Mr and MrsW James do
* Lieut E F Hall do
Capt and Mrs O Donnell, England
* Major Saunders, R A, England
Mr R A Alston, England
Mr E O Walker, C I E, Poona
Mr C Rule, Calcutta
*Mr and Mrs R A Becher, Simla
*Capt L Howell, Simla
Rev J Moulson, Karachi
* Miss E Palin, Ahmednagar
* Miss J Waddington, Ahmednagar
* Miss E Waddington, Ahmednagar
Mr A Bette Chapman, Cawnpore
Mr A de Sylva
Mr and Mrs D Newington Ramcha
Mr H Macleane, Calcutta
Mr H Owen, Jhansi
Lieut C Cumberlege, Ahmednagar
Surgn-Major R Caldecott, Indore
Mrs Eden, Mhow
Mrs Culling, Indore
Capt and Mrs J Thunder, A P D, Bombay
Lieut and Mrs T Moss, B S C, Bombay
Mr N Laski do
Mr H Corfield do
Mr M Strahl do
Dr and Mrs B Grayfoot do
Mr C Nordlinger do
Mr B Thompson do
Mr G W Terry do
Mr Sicherer do
Mr V Zimmermann do
Mr J Roscher do
Mr T A Walker do
Mr G Ratterchind do
Mr J Anderson do
Mr J N Heyn do
Mr and Mrs F Lamb, I M do
Mr F Pickard, I M do
Mr A Bower do
Mr L Samuels do
Mr J Haimon do
Mr J Schelling do
Mr C Schmidtz do
Mr J J Gazdur, BL do
Mr M Breslaner do
Mr J Klein do
Mr A Brawn do
Mr H Beytz do
Mr J P Bewley do
Mr F S Piper do
* Rev and Mrs J Sharp do
* Rev G Stone do
* Capt M Gibbs do
*Mr and Mrs LOvens do
* Surgeon-Major and Mrs Blenkinsop do
Mr Syed Mahomed do

Residents left during the week marked thus (*)

A BENGALI writer has been unburthening himself on the subject of literary style, observes a contemporary. He himself furnishes an argument against the inflated periods affected by his countrymen. Taking up the parable that style is synthetic, he assures his readers that "even the derangement of the phrases from their so-called natural order is luminous for the mind, and it is by means of such designed reversal that the elements of a judgment, may be most pertinently marshalled, or the stages of a complicated action most perspicuously bound into one." He waxes eloquent, too, on the subject of perfect sentences and passages. In the creation of these, it appears, "from the arrangment of according letters which is altogether arabesque and sensual, up to the architecture of the elegant and pregnant sentence, which is a vigorous act of the mere intellect, there is scarce a faculty in man but has been exercised. It is not then to be wondered at if perfect sentences are rare, or perfect passages rarer." It certainly is not!

THE General Annual Return of the British Army for 1890, which has just been issued, shows that the effective strength of the Army during the past year averaged 209,221 officers and men. Of this number 75,153 were in England, 3,949 in Scotland, and 25,566 in Ireland, making a total of 105,668 at home. In the Colonies and in Egypt there were 30,855, and in India 72,698, making a total of 103,553 abroad. The cavalry were 18,846, the Royal Artillery 35,379, the Royal Engineers 7,208, and the Infantry and other arms 147,788. The officers were 7,527, the warrant officers 829, and the men 200,865. Going back to 1871, we find the average strength of the Army at that date to be 192,665 declining to 184,433 in 1876. After that it rose for a time, and again declined. In 1883 it was as low as 181,976, whereas in 1885 it became 198,064, and in 1888 it reached the highest point, being 211,105, falling to 210,298 in the following year, and declining still further in 1890 when the number was slightly below the total for 1887. The latest Return, received on January 1, shows a force of 210,499 of all arms, which is a slight advance on the same date for 1890. Taking the rank and file, the effectives for January 1, 1891, were 185,547, the number required to complete the establishment being 4,602. The deficiency a year earlier was 3,994, and in 1889 it was 626, preceded by a surplus of 659 in 1888. The number wanting to complete the establishment in 1884 was as high as 7,357, while in 1880 there was an excess of 3,794.

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ALLEGED BLACKMAILING BY A MUNICIPAL SERVANT.

AT the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, the action instituted by the Municipality against Enoch Solomon, a sub-inspector of the Municipal Markets, for receiving an illegal gratification on Oct. 17 under circumstances already reported, was continued before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Buckland, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, prosecuted on behalf of the Bombay Municipality, and Mr. Kirkpatrick, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, defended the accused.

Morarjee Mowjee deposed to Constable Good asking the accused what money he had on him on Oct. 17.

At the suggestion of the Court as the witness Lukma Rama did not respond, Mr. P. C. Higgins, Superintendent of the Municipal Markets and Slaughter-houses, was called and said the accused had been in the service of the Bombay Municipality between eleven and twelve years and his duties were directed during the last two years to business entirely outside the Crawford Market. In the past month he recollected there had been some wrangling concerning a butcher's stall in the market.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, witness said he had been in the service of the Municipality for the past twenty-nine years. Four subordinates were under him, amongst whom Syed Esmail was one.

As the witness hesitated in answering Mr. Kirkpatrick's query whether Syed Esmail was the person next in authority to the Superintendent himself, counsel appealed to the Court insisting upon the question being properly answered.

Mr. Higgins then admitted that Syed Esmail was next in authority to him in the management of the Crawford Markets, but under witness's superintendence. Witness spoke to the stalls being let on hire quarterly, and given to the highest bidder subject to confirmation by the Municipal Commissioner. Stalls held for many years were not exempted from the "high bid" rules. Witness believed Cassum Ahmed was such a stall-holder and possessed a licence but he could not positively state whether his wife had one. Witness said he had been twice informed by the accused that certain persons wanted to bribe him. In both instance, however, these persons had been prosecuted and convicted. The accused had been once charged with stealing a fowl, but was acquitted by the Magistrate. Mr. Ollivant, the then Municipal Commissioner, in ordering the reinstatement of the accused, thought it possible, in a minute he recorded upon the case, that the charges had been "prompted by revenge and malice." The accused, therefore, was not only reinstated in his post, but also received his salary for the time he was under suspension. Witness was not aware of any "dispute or disagreement or unpleasantness or ill-feeling," that was worth taking notice of subsequent to this order. Witness received a telephone communication from the Pydhownie Police Station on Saturday, the 17th, and heard the words "I am Enoch and at Pydhowne. This morning I was at the Crawford Market with a friend purchasing some meat. My friend had a Rs. 20 note and in paying for the meat there was a balance to be received of Rs. 5. I called for it, and they have played me a trick in consequence of which I am at Pydhownie. Witness enquired whether the accused was a prisoner, and was informed by him that he was there and wanted to see Superintendent Brewin. Witness promised to go to the accused. However, when he went to him later on he was informed the accused had gone to his house. Syed Esmail had been with the witness during fifteen or sixteen years and before that was with Dr. Hewlett. The accused's salary was Rs. 70 per mensem. After the conversation through the telephone witness received another communication from Constable Good to the effect that the accused was not a prisoner. Witness further stated that the owner of the fowl prosecuted the accused on a previous occasion on a charge of stealing. The fowl, it was alleged, was stolen from a basket in a g down No. 13 about March 1889. Witness was certain about Miriambee's husband having a licence but not about herself without an reference to the ledger. Miriambee usually came to the stall to sit with her husband.

Cross-examined:—Miriambee's husband's stall was held by the quarter. All stalls were held during the regular quarters of the year.

Lukhman Rama, a shroff, at Goramulla, examined said he saw the accused on October 17 passing along the road, and Mr. Good following him. Witness heard Mr. Good ask the accused what money he had, and the latter replied he had nothing except four annas. Mr. Good put his hand into the accused's pocket, and abstracted Rs. 5-4 annas. Witness was shown the rupees by Mr. Good, and he saw some marks on them.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Kirkpatrick addressed the Court on behalf of the accused and thought that no charge could be framed against his client on the evidence tendered, and beyond that evidence there were no facts proved to support the charge preferred. He was of opinion that the prosecution would say a charge could be framed under Section 161 of the Indian Penal Code in respect of offences relating to public servants. Mr. Kirkpatrick did not see how it could be possible to bring the circumstances deposed to in Court within that section. For in the first instance there was no proof that the accused was a public servant, and he did not see any section showing him to be a public servant. He had been unable to find in the Municipal Act a section showing him as such, and unless there was one he did not know what a public servant would comprehend. Section 521 of the Municipal Act in the chapter of Supplemental Provisions, which provided that the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner and every councillor and every Municipal officer or servant appointed under this Act, and every contractor or agent for the collection of any Municipal tax, and every servant or other person employed by any such contractor or agent, shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of Section 21 of the Indian Penal Code," was pointed out by Mr. Buckland as bearing out this case. Now it was clear that the accused had not been appointed under this Act, being employed long before this Act came into force, and he did not see how the accused could come under that Section. The question at issue was whether the accused was a public servant. Even assuming that he was a public servant it was to be seen whether the evidence brought the case within Section 161 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Kirkpatrick submitted that in this instance it did not. This section provided that whoever, being or expecting to be a public servant, accepts or obtains or agrees to accept or attempts to obtain, from any person, for himself or for any other person, any gratification whatever, other than legal remuneration, as a reward for doing or for bearing to do any official act, or for showing or forbearing to show in the exercise of his official functions, favour or disfavour to any person, or for rendering or attempting to render any service or disservice to any person, was liable, &c." It was for the Court to consider whether there was evidence to prove that this money was given for any such purpose. The evidence of Mr. Higgins showed that the accused was employed on special duty outside the market altogether, and, therefore, did not exercise his official functions or interfere in the market. It was also said in Mr. Higgins's evidence that no one exercised any authority or influence with reference to the letting of stalls of the auctioning of them except himself. The evidence, therefore, did not bring this case within the above section and Mr. Kirkpatrik said he failed to see under what section it could be brought. There was not the smallest particle of evidence upon which a charge could be framed under Section 161, Indian Penal Code and it was not shown that this money was given for the purpose of exercising any favour towards Miriambee in the exercise of his official functions. It was only Mr. Higgins himself upon whom devolved the official function of letting these stalls. According to him accused had nothing to say, as his duty did not bring him into the market. It was deposed that these stalls were held for a period of three months; and, curiously, a period of three months had just begun, so that this woman was safe for that period. This woman, Miriambee, was not the holder of the stall, but her husband, who had not appeared at all in the case. It did not appear there was any application for the stall and, according to Mr. Higgins's evidence, unless there was great competition, there would be no auction for the stall. Mr. Kirkpatrick considered those fragmentary facts were not proved, and it was, therefore, impossible for the Court to frame a charge. The evidence given was nothing but the evidence of accomplices, upon which, the Court, acting as a jury, could not deal without corroboration.

Mr. Buckland submitted he had sufficiently made out that the accused represented that he had influence over this stall, and represented it in his official capacity, by which he would be brought under Section 161, Indian Penal Code. The evidence given was sufficient to show that the accused represented to those persons he could render them a service or disservice.

Mr. Cooper pointed out, according to the counsel's argument, a public servant must be one within the meaning of Section 21 of the Indian Penal Code. He did not see how the Municipal Act could make a man a public servant, unless he came within the meaning of Section 21 Indian Penal Code. Was there any thing in the evidence showing the accused came under the definition of clause 10, or any other clause of that section? The case was adjourned for a few hours as Mr. Cooper intimated he would make a reference to a case in the Calcutta Law Report. When the case was resumed Mr. Cooper framed a charge against the accused under Section 161 of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. Kirkpatrick then explained to the Court his line of defence would be based on the message immediately telephoned to Mr. Higgins after the arrest—"Rs.5 worth of meat was purchased and a twenty-rupee note was tendered in payment, only Rs. 10 were paid in change, the remaining five having been promised later on." The whole matter rested on the enmity Syed Esmail bore to the accused, owing to which accused had petitioned the Municipal Commissioner in 1889, applying for a transfer from that department. The accused could not exercise his official influence under the section, because the stalls had been already let for the quarter. Therefore, even if he did receive the Rs. 5 it was not for the exercise of his official influence.

Constable Good, cross-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, said that as soon as he stopped the accused a crowd collected in Kambekar Street. Witness did not arrest the accused, but wanted to get rid of him as soon as possible. The accused was anxious to see Superintendent Brewin, and, therefore, witness allowed him to remain in his company. Witness was perfectly aware that he had no power to arrest the accused without a warrant.

Cassum Ahmed, cross-examined, said the accused neither came to his shop to purchase mutton, nor did [redacted]pany with one Ebrahim to buy five [redacted] mutton. A twenty-rupee note was [redacted] by the accused, of which sum Rs. 5 [redacted] alleged, for the meat, and Rs.10 paid [redacted] promise to pay the balance of Rs. 5 [redacted]. The [redacted] till Monday.

LOYALTY AT KABUL.

As an antidote to the presistent rumours of the veiled disloyaaly of our ally the Amir, writes the *Pioneer*, we give below an account, received from the most trustworthy source, of the reception accorded during the past summer to the deputation sent to Kabul by the well-known contractors, Messrs. Walsh, Lovett & Co., in compliance with His Highness's invitation. The Calcutta firm have been appointed the Amir's mercantile agents in this country and Europe; and there is some reason to hope that through their endeavours the commercial relations between Afghanistan and India may be improved and extended. The deputation, consisting of Mr. C. W. Walsh, and Mr. F. A. Martin, brother of the chief proprietor of the Indiain branch of the firm, reached Kabul on the 17th of June. Every possible arrangement was made for their safety and comfort on their journey to and from Kabul, as well as during their stay in Afghanistan; and the utmost kindness and consideration were shown to them by the Amir and his sons and by all the officials with whom they came in contact. They were honoured by many long interviews with Abdur Rahman, and were much impressed by his business knowledge, shrewd discrimination, and by the immense capacity for work displayed by His Highness, who personally conducts all State affairs and goes into every detail with systematic thoroughness. A daily durbar is held with regularity and decorum, and the people from outward appearances seemed law-abiding and contented.

The frequent excursions of Messrs. Walsh and Martin to the city and surrounding country, during their two months' stay at Kabul, seemed to excite no more than such ordinary curiosity as would be evinced in any Indian frontier bazaar. The Amir frequently emphasised his desire that his people should be brought into closer commercial relationship with the people of India, and expessed his regret that former rulers of Afganistan had been insensible to the advantages to be gained therefrom. He told the deputation that he feared the feelings of true friendship aud great goodwill which he entertained towards the English were only partially recognised, but he hoped that a better understanding would be brought about as trade between the two countries developed. Nothing could have been more warmly loyal than His Highness's public expressions of his friendly feelings toward the British Government, and the two Englishmen were convinced of the thorough genuineness of those expressions. The Amir expressed himself well-satisfied with the machinery supplied for his work-shops, and with the admirable manner in which the European employes had set it up. His Highness was fully impressed with the civilising effect of industry; and he expected great things in the near future at the reward of his liberal initial outlay. It may here be mentioned that minting, cartridge-making, cannon-founding, and barrel-rifling machinery are in full swing; and there are also machines for making boots, weaving, saw-mills and flour-mills, affording altogether employment for some half-dozen Europeans and from 1,200 to 1,300 workmen, of whom about fifty are natives of India. Mr. Martin is now in England on business connected with his firm's contract with the Amir; and we understand that he will there engage some more skilled workmen and experts to join the small party of adventurous Englishmen already serving Abdur Rahman at Kabul.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS AT CEYLON.

THE "Arcadia," with Lord Sheffield's team of English cricketers on board, and Mr. H. M. Stanley, arrived at Colombo shortly after daybreak on the 26th ultimo, earlier than the agents had expected, and in capital time to allow of the full day's cricket that had been hoped for. The *Times of Ceylon* says:—The morning was bright and warm, in strong contrast to the state of things that prevailed last night, when a heavy thunderstorm broke over Colombo, and attracted by the favourable weather, and by hope of seeing some of the notabilities on board, a very large number of local people were early abroad the steamer, where the visitors must have been agreeably surprised to find so many old friends awaiting them with a greeting. Dr W. G. Grace was the lion of the hour, but Mr. Stanley and Lord Sheffield both came in for a large share of these attentions, while the cricketers generally all found many old faces among the many new ones that they saw around them. Everyone on board amongst the visitors seemed in good health and spirits. Lord Sheffield who complained of weakness before starting looked the very picture of health and has found the trip very enjoyable, although the hot weather of these parts he finds somewhat trying. Mr. H. M. Stanley seemed weaker than one would have supposed; but he is suffering from the effect of an accident he met with at home some little time ago, and helped himself about the ship with a crutch and a stick. Mrs. Stanley, in whom a very large amount of interest is also naturally centered, looked charming. She is taller than her husband, and is easily recognizable by the public portraits of her that appeared not long ago. Dr. W. G. Grace, looking the very personification of *bonhomie*, and if anything bigger than ever, was in fine fettle and wears splendidly, while Mrs. Grace and their two children, a boy and a girl, were as well as possible. Of the cricketers Lohmann, Bean, Shaw, Peel, Bobby Abel, Briggs, Sharpe, Mr. Stoddart and the rest all looked as of old, all with the exception of Mr. O. G. Radcliffe, who was not quite up to form and who decided not to play cricket ashore. His indisposition though, is merely transitory, and is due to the warm weather experienced on the voyage.

THE ARREST OF S. I. RY. DACOITS.

TWENTY-ONE men, it has been found, were concerned in the dacoity, of whom eighteen belonged to the Pudukota territory and three to Navalpattoo, a village near Teruvarambore (which was the scene of the dacoity). The dacoity was committed on the 28th September, says the *Madras Times*. The police of Trichinopoly obtained secret information regarding the names, &c., of the actual offenders on the 4th October, and arrested one Sangily Pauloondan in the Pudukota State on the 10th. This man gave up to the police one canvas bag marked "Padalam" Station, and further informed the police of the names of the others concerned in the dacoity. The next day the police arrested Vellikuttithethuvaudayan in Pudukota State, and from him they recovered 25 currency notes to the value of Rs. 215, 100 in cash, and a canves bag marked "Olakkur" Station. On the same day some policemen were sent to Navalpattoo village, where a dismissed head-watchman of the S I R—Muthukaruppen—was arrested. He gave up to the police one leather bag and a padlock. This man was produced by the police before the Deputy Magistrate of Trichinopoly (Mr Syed Kadir Basha Sahib on the 12th October. He made a clean breast of the whole affair, and said that he had concealed his share of the booty, Rs 210, in a place in front of his house. Our readers know how this prisoner, Muthukaruppen, managed to escape from the custody of the police, and hanged himself on a tree. On the 17th October the police arrested two more men at Vellapillayarpatti and Kalapatti, and the same evening seven more men surrendered themselves. On the 20th, two more men of Kalapatti were arrested. These 15 men were charged by the police before the Deputy Magistrate of the Trichinopoly Division, and the case is posted for hearing on the 9th instant.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to the 2nd November, 1891:—

Amount to be remitted during 1891-92	£16,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1891 to 31st October 1891	£9,815,700
Balance to be remitted from 1st November 1891 to 31st March 1892	£6,184,300

"No man is a prophet in his own country" is an old saw that has lately been proved to have a broken back. We acknowledge we do not see many instances of men and things possessing great reputations at the home of their birth; but with the proprietor of Clements Tonic the case is just the reverse of what the old adage says. This article is consumed in large quantities right at the seat of its manufacture just as much as at places remote therefrom, and this patronage is accorded to it on account of its genuine, acknowledged and undisputed merit; because Clements Tonic is not a quack nostrum, but a reliable, scientific specific, antagonistic to diseased conditions. Most diseases are due to a disordered state of blood which become contaminated. Disease thrives on these impurities and spreads throughout the system and ends in fatal disease. Clements Tonic so purifies the blood and revitalizes it, that diseased germs connot exist. Clements Tonic regenerates the entere system; it contains all material which brain and physical workers consume in their respective avocations;—as one employment weakens the body Clements Tonic replaces in the blood the constituents consumed, which restores the health and this is the secret of its great success. Not because it is a cure-all, but because it treats the roo of disease *and not the branches.* "Croydon, N.S. W., Dec. 8th, 1890. Sir,—Casually reading a list of testimonials for your famous Clements Tonic, I noticed one from a friend of mine which induced me to make some inquries as to its merits, and received such glowing accounts of its efficacy that induced me to try it. I have now almost finished the second bottle, which has simply worked wonders. I may state I have been a great sufferer from general debility and lassitude, and am now, thanks to Clements Tonic, a new woman. I can, with all sincerity, recommend Clements Tonic to people suffering as I have done, and you are at liberty to make what use you like of this information. Yours faithfully, ELLEN TEBBATT," J. P. Doherty. Esq., Wee Waa, N.S.W., is so grateful for the benefits that he has derived from Clements Tonio that he writes:—

"For many years I suffered pain,
And many medicines took in vain,
Until Clements Tonic I had to try
The last resource, before I die.
The first bottle gave me relief
Giving me an appetite for beaf;
And now I eat just like a glutton
What I can beef, pork or mutton.
And feel just like a giant.
And proud to boast I'm Clements Client.
The above my friends, take my colonial,
Is an honest bushman's testimonail."

Yours truly, J. P. DOHERTY, Wee Waa, N.S.W. Hundreds of testimonials and endorsements sent post free on application to Clements Tonic Works, Newtown, N.S.W.

IT is announced, says a Vienna correspondent, that King Charles of Roumania before returning home will go to Vienna, [redacted] will meet the Emperor. It is considered [redacted] that the King should thus openly [redacted] with a monarch of the Triple [redacted]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Fraser, 1330 tons, Captain W Henderson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE British s s Lady Havelock, 322 tons, Captain J C Whitley, cleared yesterday for Colombo, with the same bottom cargo.

THE British s s Congo, 1891 tons, Captain B H Rogers, cleared yesterday for Hull via Aden, with a general cargo, and four deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chilka, 1450 tons, Captain J Wilson, sailed yesterday for Rangoon and Moulmein, via Calcutta, with a general cargo and 35 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Khandalla, 1318 tons, Captain R Phillips, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening, from Calcutta, via Coast ports, with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Arabia, 674 tons, Captain J Skinner, will sail to-day for Karachi, via Kathiawar Coast, with a general cargo, Lieut Watts Jones as cabin, and 65 deck, passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain W Major, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf, via Karachi, with a general cargo, 62 horses, 121 mules, 46 cases opium, Mr A Salac, Mr Khidairy as cabin, and 79 deck, passengers.

THE MacIver Line s s Etolia, 2,113 tons, Captain E M Boyle, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo and following passengers:—Major and Mrs Pronsfatt and infant, Miss Copeland, Mrs Sparkie and four children, Mrs Nicholson, Mr Maynard, Mr Boumgantner, Mr Howorth, Mrs Harris, Miss Harris, Mr Smith, and Mr Thomas Welsh. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Kilwa (s)	Major	Busreh, Oct. 25.
	Etolia (s)	Boyle	Liverpool, Oct. 8.
	Chindwara (s)	Withers	Calcutta, &c.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Pekin (s)	Harris	China, &c.
	Bombay (s)	Bason	China.
	Clan Fraser (s)	Henderson	Calcutta.
	Chilka (s)	Wilson	Rangoon, &c.
	Lady Havelock (s)	Whitley	Colombo.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Congo, Rogers, for Hull.
" Arabia, Skinner, for K. coast and Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.
Nov.
2 Sirsa s ... Rait R N R ... Bombay, Oct. 9.
Ganges s ... Alderton ... London, Oct. 1.

DEPARTURES.
November 2.—Steamers Ramore Head, Arratoon Apcar, and ship Evesham Abbey.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.
Nov.
4 Palitana s ... Negapatam.

DEPARTURES.
Nov.
3 Wardha s ... Bombay.
Goalpara s ... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 6.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Fraser s—12 cases silvered plate glass, Palonjee Dada bhoy; 12 cases biscuits, D Dadabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Pekin s—19 packages provisions, Madon Sons and Co; 43 cases provisions &c, A N and C S Cooperative Society; 296 casks whiting, C. Julabhoy and Co; 19 cases ham, bacon, and cheese, T Akberally; 12 cases currants, E Russoojee; 5 cases soap, Bhaisett and Co; 3 cases books S Pandurang; 2 cases books, and 1 case printing ink, Bombay Circulating Library; 42 cases oilmenstores, Cowasjee Dadabhoy.

Dago s—253 kegs paint, D R Dady and Co.

Oriental s—48 packages provisions, &c, Framroze Eduljee; 60 cases medicine, H Ballantine and Sons.

Deepdale s—2 cases writing ink, E M Abdoolally and Co; 4 cases toys, D Ruttonsey; 5 cases stationery A Keekabhoy; 27 cases oilmanstores, E Nusserwanjee Antia; 6 cases books D V Sadhale and Co.

FROM HULL.

Congo s—30 casks salammoniac, R Jevraj; 50 cases matches, A Shaik Adum; 125 cases matches, E Dawoodbhoy; 100 cases matches, S A S Dawood; 375 cases matches, Lyon and Co; 150 cases matches, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Deepdale s—31 cases window glass, S Baboojee and Sons.

Drachenfels s—50 cases bottling wire, H A K H Tyeb; 50 cases bottling wire, S M Fazul; 19 cases lanterns &c, Jaffer Rummul; 18 cases silvered sheetglass, S Essajee; 10 cases playing cards, A Moosa; 13 cases paper, P S Pochajee; 6 cases pianofortes Marcks and Co; 5 cases silvered sheet glass, S Essajee; 11 bales printing paper E A Machalla.

FROM GENOA.

D Balduino s—4019 pieces marble, D M Rawal and Co; 19 cases Macoroni &c, Bhaisett and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 6.

Werneth Hall s—9,035 cwts linseed, 1,000 cwts maize, and 8,880 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 170 cwts coir yarn, L Maneckchand; 33 bales wool, H M Curreem Sheeroze; 200 cwts coir yarn, M Khetsey; 6,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,000 cwts jowari, William Bell and Co; 40 bales wool, C H B Forbes and Co, 4,000 cwts wheat, 2,000 cwts jowari, John Fachiri.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—2 boxes silver coins, New Oriental Bank Corporation; 9 cwts ivory, H Datoo.

FOR HULL.

Kt Templar s—4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

La Seyne, s—100 bales cotton Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—220 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduinno s—100 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—11 cwts kismiss, L Chanoo; 12 cwts peacockfeathers, 17 cwts selarus, 90 cwts, bysabole and 31 cwts cudoo, Luan Lun Eaoo; 60 cwts kismiss 50 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram and Co; 60 cwts kismiss, D Khuttow; 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 20 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co; 20 bales twist, P F Talati; 19 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 8 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 60 bales twist, Cursetjee Bamonjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Pekin s—6 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.
Bisagno s—35 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 6.
Stevenson, Major, Bo, A A G, on leave, from Deesa.
Gordon, Lieut, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Samana.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 3.
Sheppard, Capt, Bo, R D Fus, on leave, to Matheran.

NOVEMBER 5.
Howell, Capt, Bengal 16th Cav, on leave, to England.
Stirling, Lieut, Bengal Seaforth Highlands, on leave, to England.
Hayden, Lt-Col, Bo, RE, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 7th November, 1891.

1. To-day, Saturday, members of both Companies will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m. and proceed to "Oyster Rock" Fort for drill at the 10" R. M. L. Guns. On returning to the Apollo Bunder after drill, the Corps will form up and march to the Fort Head-Quarters. Dress—Drill order with arms.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 7th November, 1891.

1. The Regiment will parade for route marching to-day, the 7th instant, at 5-45 p.m., in front of the Gymkhana. Red uniform, Glengarry caps, arms and accoutrements. Officers will wear Forage Caps. Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, and Girgaum at 4-45 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid; members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their tram tickets.

Cadets will be conveyed in Special Tram Cars to-day, the 7th instant, as follows:—

St. Mary's School—One double car to leave Victoria Gardens at 4-45 p.m.

Byculla School and Byculla Scottish School—One double car to leave Victoria Gardens at 4-45 p.m.

2. This being the first parade of the season, the Commanding Officer trusts that all members who can do so will turn out.

3. Officers commanding companies are requested to have the Full Dress Jackets belonging to members of their Companies sent to the Regimental Tailor to have the Regimental Shoulder Badges put on.

4. On and after this date arms and accoutrements will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-Quarters between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5 p.m. No arms, &c., will be issued to members unless they apply in person.

5. Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, having returned from leave of absence, has assumed command of the Regiment.

6. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "C" Company:—No. 3104 Vol. W. R. Fearn; No. 3105 Vol. A. M. D. Shireore; No. 3106 Vol. R. E. Boardman; and No. 3107 Vol. J. Williams.

7. No. 2815 Vol. W. McAfee, having rejoined, is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "C" Company.

8. The following promotion will take effect in "B" Company from this date:—Vol. E. Coults to be Lance-Corporal to complete establishment.

9. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Sergeant W. F. Purirs, "F" Company, from 4th November 1891 to 4th November 1892.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill for Recruits who have not yet passed at the Riding school on Tuesday, the 10th instant, at 7 a.m. Uniform, arms and accoutrements to be worn.

2. The squadron will parade in rear of the Marine Lines at 7 a.m., precisely, on Wednesday, the 11th instant. All arms and accoutrements to be worn.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjt, B. V. R.

CALENDAR.—NOVEMBER, 1891.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
First Quarter ... November 9th, 1h. 37m. p.m.
Full Moon ... „ 16th, 5h. 7.5m. a.m.
Last Quarter ... „ 23rd, 1h. 17m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-rise.	Sun-set.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 7	Departure of Hon. J. Moore, per Mail steamer. Gaiety Theatre: Stanley's Opera Co., 9 p.m. Novelty Theatre: Mr. R. Bruce's Music, Mirth and Mystery. Departure of the English Mail per s. s. Oriental.	6 3	5 24	2 33m 2 2 a	8 8m 8 3 a
Sun. 8	24th Sunday after Trinity.	6 4	5 24	3 23m 2 57 a	9 18m 9 3 a
Mon. 9	Colaba Land and Mill Co., Meeting, 3-30 p.m. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. English Mail expected per s. s. Siam.*	6 4	5 23	4 24m 4 16 a	10 54m 10 32 a
Tues. 10	....	6 5	5 22	5 40m 5 55 a	0 29 a
Wed. 11	Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.	6 5	5 23	6 52m 7 22 a	0 13m 1 30 a
Thurs. 12	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.	6 6	5 22	7 56m 8 39 a	1 22m 2 14 a
Fri. 13	....	6 6	5 22	8 48m [illegible]	[illegible]

* Left Aden on Tuesday at noon.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 6TH OF NOVEMBER, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29.998	Calm.	..	83.1	59.1	59	..	..	..
Agra	30.020	N W	3	85.6	58.1	60	..	..	..
Cawnpore	29.988	N N E	3	86.0	62.0	71	..	..	..
Allahabad	29.954	Calm.	2	87.0	62.7	78	..	..	..
Jhansi	29.982	N W	2	87.4	65.7	51	..	..	—0.02
Jacobabad	30.011	Calm.	3	93.5	?	53	..	..	..
Karachi	29.973	E N E	12	95.0	66.9	37	..	..	..
Ajmere	30.058	Calm.	2	88.2	54.7	54	..	..	..
Deesa	29.967	E	4	91.3	61.3	35	..	..	..
Rajkote	29.959	Calm.	4	90.9	58.9	40	..	..	—0.05
Veraval	29.937	Calm.	7	91.8	63.3	38	..	..	..
Neemuch	30.019	E N E	5	83.3	54.8	36	..	..	—0.03
Indore	29.985	E N E	2	81.0	53.1	60	..	..	—0.06
Saugor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jubbulpur	29.968	E	3	82.4	64.2	64	..	..	—0.03
Hoshangabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khandwa	29.978	N	4	84.7	56.1	62	..	..	—0.07
Raipur	29.982	N N E	8	84.0	69.2	70	..	..	—0.25
Nagpur	29.908	N	4	86.8	70.4	58	..	..	—0.28
Amraoti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Akola	29.948	Calm.	3	88.1	55.6	66	..	..	—0.18
Surat	29.912	N E	F	88.0	65.1	68	..	..	—0.05
Malegaon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay	29.894	N E	13	89.7	73.9	61	..	0.01	—0.42
Poona (Yeroada)	29.951	Calm.	4	88.5	57.0	48	..	0.02	—0.32
Sholapore	29.913	N N E	8	90.7	61.1	46	..	..	—0.32
Ratnagiri	29.832	N N E	9	89.9	68.9	49	..	..	—0.28
Belgaum	29.859	N N E	5	85.3	60.0	43	..	..	—1.15
Goa	29.825	Calm.	9	90.1	73.4	77	..	..	..
Karwar	29.829	N E	4	91.3	70.8	68	..	..	—1.65
Mangalore	29.832	E S E	8	87.8	73.9	90	0.10	0.10	—1.31
Calicut	29.879	E S E	11	86.3	74.5	92	1.91	2.24	+0.07
Cochin	29.902	S S E	M	86.8	75.6	79	0.03	3.47	+0.77
Bangalore	29.922	S E	2	85.2	67.9	77	0.28	0.29	—1.18
Secunderabad	29.894	E N E	4	86.7	63.9	61	..	..	—1.10
Masulipatam	29.861	N W	5	91.7	73.5	77	..	..	—4.29
Bellary	29.883	E	4	91.0	70.9	50	..	..	—0.37
Cuddapah	29.868	E N E	5	94.1	76.9	63	..	0.09	—1.45
Madras	29.875	S S W	8	90.2	79.1	79	..	1.83	—3.86
Coimbatore	29.867	S	3	86.8	70.8	80	..	0.01	—0.33
Trichinopoly	29.857	Calm.	2	91.9	75.4	83	..	0.34	—1.23
Negapatam	29.862	S S W	1	91.0	77.7	78	..	2.86	—2.18
Colombo, (5th Nov.)	29.925	S	6	85.5	76.5	75	..	1.32	—1.78

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Jocobabad the barometric changes during the past 24 hours have been generally small and irregular throughout the whole of the Indian region. Readings are very low on the West Coast between Bombay and Mangalore, and continue to be very high in Rajputana. The barometric depression over the Indus Valley has disappeared, while the depression the centre of which lay yesterday to the eastwards of Raipur or Masulipatam still hangs about in the same place. The isobars indicate that the low pressure area on the West Coast is concentrating, and now appears to be a depression on the West Coast between Ratnagiri and Mangalore with its centre lying somewhere off Karwar. The barometer reads slightly above the average in the Indus Valley and below it elsewhere, the deficiency being considerable at Karwar and Mangalore. Winds at Raipur and Masulipatam are cyclonic, while on the Malabar Coast an unusual south-easterly current is blowing. Elsewhere, the prevailing winds are from south-west and north-east. The force has been moderate to fresh at Bombay, Ratnagiri and Calicut, and generally light in other places. This morning a wind velocity of 32 miles an hour is reported from Karachi, 12 from Bombay and Calicut, and 10 from Sholapur. The maximum temperature is above the normal everywhere except in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Central India and at Rajkot and Khandwa. The highest maximum was 95° at Karachi. Nights are 5° to 6° hotter than usual at Madras, Raipur and Jhansi, and 4° to 5° cooler at Belgaum, Sholapur and Akola, the departures elsewhere being generally small. The lowest temperature registered last night was 53° at Indore. Humidity shows a general rise on the West coast from Cochin northwards as far as Surat, while the changes elsewhere are irregular. The skies are cloudy to overcast in Mysore, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, and also at Akola, Cawnpore, Jhansi and Raipur. Rather heavy rain has fallen at Calicut (1.91") and light showers at Mangalore, Cochin and Bangalore. The large barometric depression or storm noticed yesterday to the eastwards of Masulipatam or Raipur still exists and the weather there is probably cloudy, rainy, stormy and unsettled. On the West Coast the weather is becoming more and more unsettled, and the squally south-easterly winds with rising or rough sea at Cochin and Calicut and the heavy fall of rain at the latter station show that the depression whose centre at present lies off Karwar will probably increase in intensity. It is very probable also that as the depression is moving slowly northwards the barometer will have a further tendency to fall on the West Coast stations from Karwar northwards as far as Veraval or Porbandar. The weather on the Malabar Coast is very damp and cloudy, and more rain is to be expected there, and as the disturbance is moving northwards, and as the air along the coast is very damp, showers are not unlikely at Karwar and Goa also. The differences of barometric pressure at coast and inland stations in the neighbourhood of Bombay and Ratnagiri are large, and an increase of wind velocity may, therefore, be looked for.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 6.

The Cyclonic storm, which lay off the Orissa Coast yesterday, has travelled north-eastward to Sandheade. Severe gale of wind is blowing at the head of the Bay. Conditions are also unsettled off the west coast of the Peninsula, where the pressure is low and the wind exhibits cycloaic inclination. The pressure is highest in North-West India. The temperature has risen in the Central Provinces, and the north of Madras. It is fallen or changed irregularly elsewhere. Rain has fallen in Burma, Assam, the Lower Bengal, and south of the Peninsula. The heaviest fall reported is three inches at Saugor Island.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 5th November, 1891.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29.791
Temperature of the Air	80.8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.4
Dew Point	63.7
Relative humidity of Air	.55
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1.2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	89.7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	85.0
General Directions of Wind*	ENE, NE, ENE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	317

* From midnight to midnight.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

TWENTY-FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, NOV. 8.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral), Missa Cœlestis.—Hymns 4, 323 and 324.
4-45 p.m—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 248, 176 and 240. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Garrett in F.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday.—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BANDORA.

10-45 a.m.—Matins, Holy Communion, and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

(Afghan Memorial Church.)
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Choral Litany and Sermon, (Parade Service.)—Hymns 4, 165 and 193.
4-45 p.m.—Children's Service.—Hymns 343 and 23. Offertory for "Children's Gift."
6 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 163, 427 and 228.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

11 a.m.—Morning Service.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 293, 332, 333 and 2.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

(Near School of Art.)
7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 37, 276 and 329.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 225, 297 and 32.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 193 and 325.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 303, 275 and 237.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns—176, 157 and 271.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns—162, 217 and 301.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
The Revd. Gardiner will preach in the evening.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Matins.
7 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral); Sermon by Rev. Father Benson.
10 a.m.—Catechism Service (Choral); by Revd. Father Gardiner.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral); Sermon by Rev. Father Benson.
Daily 6-30 and 7 a.m., and 8 p.m. (Choral.)
Alms for the poor.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Hys. 15, 198 and 216, 2nd tune.
Ps. 118, v. 5, tune 110.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the steamer "Werneth Hall," in the Victoria Dock, on Sunday morning, at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

CIDER.—To CLEAR a consignment of excellent NORFOLK CIDER, we offer at Cost.—CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

WATCHES, CHRONOGRAPHS, CHRONOMETERS and CLOCKS of every description repaired, cleaned, and carefully regulated by the best-skilled European watch-makers at Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., opposite Rajabai Clock Tower, Bombay, and at Poona.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS.—WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Beautiful ARAB HORSE, 5 Years Old, to Arrive from Bushire November 30. Nawabs, Rajahs, and Princes Requested to Inspect the Animal at OOMER JAMALL'S Stables, Byculla.

BONA FIDE SALE of Mr. A. G. CRISP'S VALUABLE Furniture, Rose's Piano, Gun, Rifle, Gold Watches, &c., at Colaba, Tramway Stables Compound, TO-DAY, at 1 P.M.

WEDDING PRESENTS.—Beautiful Majolica Wall-plates, Dessert Dishes, Ash Trays, Flower Vases, Jardinieres, Flower Pots, Tea and Coffee Sets, &c.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

WANTED a HINDOO GRADUATE, B. A., knowing Gujarati. Apply personally to the AGENTS, Hindoostan Mill, No. 12, Hummum Street.

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

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A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in bottles by all Chemists.

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The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.
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HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
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NEAR-SIGHTED OR SHORT-SIGHTED Persons readily appreciate the advantage of wearing Glasses which give them clear Vision for distant objects that would be shadowy or invisible to their unassisted Eyes; but the Vision of the Myopic Eye is generally abnormally acute for minute objects when brought sufficiently close to them, so that the same Persons are less ready to recognize the necessity of correcting the refraction for near objects too.

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DENTAL SURGEON,
First Floor, next to National Bank, Bombay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

A SHIPMENT of Australian Horses selected by the well-known importer C. G. Baldock, to land at Bombay the first week in November, consisting of well-bred carriage pairs up to 16 hds. 3 in. high, weight carrying Cobs, first-class hacks and chargers. Also some well-broken single harness horses.
For further particulars apply to
Messrs. R. SCOTT & Co., Girgaum.

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OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

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MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
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"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having hose and none other.

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HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.
Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

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MR. JOHN ROBERTS (Junior),

THE Champion Billiard Player of the World, will ARRIVE in INDIA about the beginning of NOVEMBER, and is OPEN to ENGAGEMENTS TO PLAY

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Full Particulars as to Terms can be ascertained from
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PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND IVORY TURNERS,
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OCCUPIES the best Site in the Town overlooking the Esplanade and lovely Lake, within easy reach of the Railway, Post and Telegraph Offices, Peradeniya Gardens, &c., and has splendid accommodations for Families.
Note.—First-Class Train Fare to Kandy Rs. 6. Return Ticket Rs. 9.
GOOD BILLIARD TABLES, HORSES, AND CARRIAGES.
HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.
Breakfast at 9-30 and 12 A.M., Tiffin at 2 P.M., and Excellent Table d'Hote at 7-30 P. M. daily.
A. H. CAMPBELL, Manager.

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PRECIOUS STONE DEALER,
31, HYLTON STREET, Birmingham, England.

OPEN to receive fine goods (only) in PEARLS, SAPPHIRES, RUBIES, and other PRECIOUS STONES.
Immediate Telegraphic Cash Offers.
Consignments can be made direct or through the Oriental Bank Corporation, who will furnish necessary references.
BRANCH OFFICES:—54, Rue Lafayette, Paris; Mille Colonnes, Amsterdam.
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INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK, and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales .... ¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody .... ¼ „ „

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500 and upwards.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 4 „ „
„ 12 „ 5 „ „

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge, under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF PROPERTY AT GHORUPDEO ROAD, formerly known as the Blue Mill and now known by the name of the Lalljee Mill.

Under the orders of C. A. Turner, Esq., Special Commissioner appointed in suit No. 443 of 1891, in the High Court, Bombay, the above property, which consists of a piece of land, admeasuring 10,995 square yards more or less, held on lease for a term of 999 years from the 1st day of January, 1882, at a monthly rent of Rs. 65, and of mill buildings and all plant and machinery thereon or thereto appertaining, will be put up for Sale by Public Auction, at the Rooms of Messers MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., at 3 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, unless previously disposed of by private sale. Particulars of the property can be had on application at the Auctioneers, Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Co., or from Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, Solicitors to the vendor, or at their office, at the Old Secretariat, where also, or at the Auctioneers' Rooms, a copy of the conditions of sale may be obtained.

SALE OF A LARGE CLAIM IN THE MATTER OF MR. HORMARJEE ARDASER HORMARJEE.

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 26th November, 1891, at 3-30 p.m. at their Sale Room, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the reversionery interest of the said Mr. Hormarjee Ardaser Hormarjee in two and half lacs of Rupees under the terms of his father's will.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Official Assignee, High Court, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, November 7, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 6.

BUSINESS has been suspended for the *Dewali* festival during a portion of the week under review; and, since its nominal resumption, a holiday feeling has more or less prevailed. The course of Exchange, since the Banks re-opened, has attracted more attention than anything else in commercial circles, the downward movement in Silver in New York and London, induced by ideas regarding the future position of the metal in connection with American legislation having caused a heavier drop in rates of Exchange here than has occurred for some time past, this evening's quotations showing a decline of 3-16 to 7-32d. compared with those ruling a week ago. With the exception of some contracts for the new crop (which is maturing in seasonable weather) next to nothing has been done in Cotton by exporters, and very little for local use. Wheat and Seeds have been taken to moderate extent by shippers on days when the markets have been open; but prices have not moved except in the case of Rape Seed, for which they are somewhat lower. Government Paper has fluctuated in value, but Fours are now 1-16d. per cent. higher than last Friday. Freights are firm and advancing. The Hindu new year's day was a disappointment as to business in Imports; and the market has since remained, generally, in the previous position.

MONEY.—A large withdrawal of over 46 lakhs from Private Deposits during the week, covered by the Presidency Bank's Statement issued on Tuesday afternoon for Monday, was hardly more than we are accustomed to on the eve of holidays, during which the Banks are closed; though, in the present case, the Government Paper Monthly Settlement, which fell last week, must be credited with a share of the decrease in this item. But though, the reduction of the Bank's Cash Balance by some 52¼ lakhs, bringing it down to 328¾ lakhs, was mainly due to the cause referred to, a material increase in Bills Discounted was more than counterbalanced by some 9 lakhs, by a diminution in Loans, so that the net increase in trade requirements was hardly more than 37 lakhs, a considerable addition to Government Securities and some decrease in Public Deposits helping to reduce the Balance. Business has continued very quiet meantime, and the Bank's minimum rate has been allowed to remain at 2 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE.—On the re-opening of the Banks on Tuesday morning after the *Dewali* holidays, the feeling was weak, with Bank Demand quoted at 1s. 4 27-32d., Telegraphic at 1s. 4 13-16d., Credits at 1s. 5 1-16d., and Francs 1·79¾, and a fair enquiry for Bank Remittance springing up, rates receded 1-32d. all round. A fair amount of ready Bank Demand was sold at 1s. 4 27-32d. and a little Telegraphic was placed, for transfer early next year, at 1s. 4⅞d.; also some Credits, for April-May delivery, at 1s. 5 3-16d., the market closing with a slightly steadier feeling. On the next day, following a fall in the price of silver in London, the market opened weaker, at a decline of 1-32d. all round, and closed quiet but fairly steady at the reduced rates, 1s. 5d. for Credits having been the rate for the month. Merchants' Bills, for delivery next year, were placed at 1s. 5 1-16d. for January, 1s. 5 3-32d. for February-March, and 1s. 5⅛d. for April-May. Bank Telegraphic, for April-May transfer, was quoted at 1s. 4 27-32d. Yesterday, continuing to follow the downward movement on London and New York, rates here declined 1-16d. from Wednesday's quotations, though the feeling was steady, say to 1s. 4 15-16d. for three months' sight Credits, ready, and for the month, 1s. 5d. for January delivery, and 1s. 5 3-32d. for April-May. Bank Telegraphic was quoted at 1s. 4⅞d. for January transfer and 1s 4 25-32d. for February-March. To-day the market opened with a weaker appearance at 1-32 to 1-16d. lower than yesterday, but recovered during the day, and closed fairly steady at the following ready rates, with next year's Credits quoted at 1s. 4 15-16-d. for January delivery, 1s. 4 31-32d. for February, and 1s. 5 1-32d. for April-May; and Bank Telegraphic, for April-May transfer, at 1s. 4 25-3 2d.

Bank Bills on Demand	......		1s. 4 11-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	......		1s. 4 21-32d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	...	1s. 4 13-16d.	„
Do.	4	do.	1s. 4 27-32d.	„
Do.	6	do.	1s. 4 29-32d.	„
Credits	3	do.	1s. 4 ⅞d.	„
Do.	6	do.	1s. 5 1-32d.	„
Documents	3	do.	1s. 4 29-32d.	„
Do.	6	do.	1s. 5 1-16d.	„
Francs	3	do.	1·77⅞.	„
Do.	6	do.	1·79.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER, on the market re-opening on Tuesday, receded from the rates for Fours, at which it left off before the holidays, ⅛ per cent. lower having been quoted for Money at 106, and 1-16 for Account, at 105⅞ for the next settlement, and 105½ for the end of December. Before closing, however, the market which had been steady at the decline, hardened, and 106 1-16, buyers, was the final cash price, with 105½ nominal, quoted for 4½ per cents. In spite of a weak feeling which prevailed during a part of the day in sympathy with London advices, an advance of ⅛ per cent. was established on Wednesday in the price of Fours for Money and the more distant Account, 106 1-16 having been quoted for cash, 105 11-16 for the next settling day, and 105⅝ for the December account; but, before closing 106⅛ became the cash price. The market was steady during the greater part of yesterday at about Wednesday's final rates, 106 to 106 1-16 having been named for Fours for cash, 105 11-16 to ¾ for this month's settlement, and 105⅝ for the December account; but rallying towards the close, the cash rate became firm at 106 3-16 and others in proportion. To-day the market has been strong and advancing, and a rise of ⅛ per cent. has been established in Fours for Monday, and of 3-16 to ¼ for Account, closing rates this evening being 106 5-16 for cash; 106 1-16, buyers, for the next settling-day; and 105⅞, also buyers, for the December account. 106, nominal, is now quoted for 4½ pe. Cents. Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is ¼ per cent higher, at 110¼. Port Trust Bonds have also advanced to the same extent, at 103¼.

SHARES.—This market was closed for two days for the *Dewali*, and on others there has been but little movement on any line. Such as has taken place, however, has been in Mill Scrip, and has favoured buyers, our quotations this evening, compared with those of last Friday, showing a decline of Rs. 25 in Hindostan; of Rs. 12½ in Framjee Petit; of Rs. 10 each in Dhun, Empress, and Luckmidas; and of Rs. 5 each in City of Bombay, Coorla, James Greaves, Jaffer Ali, and Swadeshi. Abkar Press shares have advance Rs. 50; New Indian are Rs. 3¾ down. Treacher and Co. have declined Rs. 5. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2¼ lower.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The native new year's day was a dull day for business in staple Grey Goods, compared with its predecessors, wholesale buyers having been slow, and their purchases not up to half the extent of an average *Dewalee* business. Retail enquiry, on the other hand, was satisfactory at current rates, and the state of demand since has been the same. A fairly good business has transpired during the week in *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red*, and *Printed* goods at fully current rates. The new year's day's business in *Local* cloth was also dull, and prices were barely maintained at their previous level. The off-take for the week of *Imported* goods is estimated at 8,000 packages; that of *Local* goods at 4,000 bales.

YARN.—Only a small business in *Imported Twist* has been done during the week, and the tone of the market has been quiet at previous rates. Accounts regarding *Local Spinnings* from China are very quiet, and spinners here have accepted a reduction of 1-16 to 3-32 annas per lb. without at all increasing the demand. Holders have been more anxious sellers than they were last week, but buyers have been absent. The market closed dull at the following official quotations, No. 20s. being comparatively more dull than other counts. The week's sales are put down at 1,500 bales.

Twist...	... No. 6s Mule,	As. 3¾	to	4	per lb.
„	... „ 8s	„ 4	„	4⅛	„
„	... „ 10s	„ 4¼	„	4 15-16	„
„	... „ 12s	„ 4 7-16	„	5	„
„	... „ 16s	„ 5¼	„	5⅝	„
„	... „ 20s	„ 5⅜	„	5¾	„
„	... „ 24s	„ 6	„	6¼	„
„	... „ 30s	„ 6⅝	„	7	„
„	... „ 40s	„ 8	„	8¼	„

METALS.—Copper here has not responded to the drop on the other side, but only a small business has been done on the basis of previous rates, and as a steady market. *Yellow Metal* has also been steady at last mail's quotations, and with only a small business passing. *Iron* has been taken to a moderate extent, and prices are unchanged for all descriptions.

COAL is firm with an upward tendency in rates. Sales have transpired during the past week of Davison's West Hartley, for October-November shipments, at Rs. 14-10 per ton; and of Powell's Duffryn, for December-January, and January-February shipment, at Rs. 15¾ per ton. The stock of Coal on the Bunder is now estimated at 72,000 tons.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—This market was closed at the beginning of the week for the *Dewali*, and since then the feeling has been dull, with very little enquiry for old Cotton from the Mills, and none to speak of from shippers; but prices have remained without material change. The purchases of old stuff for local consumption have not aggregated more than some 3,500 bales, consisting mainly of Oomra descriptions, with a little Dharwar and Bengal; but spinners have contracted for a line of Julgaum of the new crop for March delivery. 150 bales of Oomra descriptions is about all that has been taken out of stock by exporters; but several contracts have been reported for their account in New Bengals and Julgaum, for January delivery, and in Broach, for March. The market closed dull this evening with prices unaltered for old Cotton, but Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per candy for new.

The telegraphic weather and crop reports published on Monday advised a continuance of seasonable weather over the whole of the Cotton area, the only complaint having come from Bellary where rain was much needed generally. In the Agra district of the Bengal circle picking had partially begun; at Cawnpore the plants were shedding bolls; and in Beawar they were ready for picking in some places. Throughout the Oomra circle the plants were showing bolls rapidly ripening, and in some parts of the Barsee district they were ready for picking; while in the Broach and Dhollera circles the crop continued to flourish, the plants being stated to be healthy in the Wudwan and Verumgaum districts of the latter, and to be showing bolls in some places at Bhownugger.

Yesterday's advices by wire from the Cotton-growing districts were virtually a repetition of those which came to hand at the beginning of the week, and confirmed the favourable reports of the progress of the crop then given, the only additional item of news being that in the Barsee district of the Oomra circle, where the plants showed bolls rapidly ripening, they were suffering from cold winds; and caterpillars were doing damage in some places. At Broach the plants were flourishing, and could scarcely look better.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without Commission, *viz.*:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	Rs. 175	=3 25-32d.
Do. Good do.	„ 165	=3 19-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	„ 168	=3 21-32d.
Do. Good	„ 158	=3 15-32d.
Belatee Fully Good	„ 158	=3 15-32d.
Do. Good	„ 150	=3 9-32d.
Dhollera, Fully Good	„ 176	=3 13-16d.
Do. Good	„ 168	=3 21-32d.
Bengal, Fully Good	„ 156	=3 13-32d.
Do. Good	„ 148	=3¼d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	„ 171	=3 23-32d.
Westerns, Good	„ 165	=3 19-32d.
New Crop.		
Bengal Fine (January)	„ 173	=3 25-32d.
Do. Fully Good do.	„ 161	=3¾d.
Do. Good do.	„ 155	=3½d.
Broach, Fine (March)	„ 210	=4½d.
Do. Good do.	„ 205	=4 13-32d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts	1891. Bales.	1890. Bales.	1889. Bales.
For the week	4,924	7,172	11,799
From 1st Jan. to 5th Nov.........	1,858,060	1,925,137	1,715,425
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	8,089	6,127	8,856
From 1st Jan. to 5th Nov.........	1,007,586	1,387,789	1,236,087
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week..................	2,485	610	646
From 1st Jan. to 5th Nov.........	150,927	64,007	29,809

WHEAT.—On the days during the past week when this market has been open, there has been but a moderate enquiry from exporters and the feeling, which had previously been firm, became only steady; but prices have remained unaltered for all descriptions.

SEEDS also have been steady in tone with only a moderate business passing during the greater part of the week, and on the basis of previous rates; but latterly *Rapeseed* of all descriptions has declined somewhat in value, and this evening we quote as follows:—

Linseed..................	Rs. 7-0-0 to Rs. 7-2-0 per cwt.	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat,	„ 7-12-0	
Do. do. Cawnpore	„ 7-7-0 to	„ 7-8-0 „
Do. Red do.	„ 6-9-0 to	„ 6-13-0 „

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seed are as follows:—

	1891. Cwts.	1890. Cwts.	1889. Cwts.
Wheat for the week......	283,470	189,334	78,697
Do. from 1st Jan. to 5th Nov..........	13,265,156	5,506,647	5,598,605
Linseed for the week ...	38,369	53,421	14,553
Do. from 1st Jan. to 5th Nov..........	4,516,684	2,279,862	1,860,082
Rapeseed for the week...	11,007	2,067	6,299
Do. from 1st Jan. to 5th Nov.......	1,405,385	892,782	1,943,531
Gingelly Seed for the week	14,439	29,363	14,636
Do. from 1st Jan. to 5th Nov..........	1,011,575	792,550	707,180

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1891. Cwts.	1890. Cwts.	1889. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	422,693	114,666	152,460
Do. from 1st Jan. to 5th Nov....	11,813,953	4,121,444	5,202,112
Linseed for the week......	78,669	53,116	30,998
Do. from 1st Jan. to 5th Nov. ...	4,403,791	2,132,786	1,963,671
Rapeseed for the week...	32,219	21,607	64,925
Do. from 1st Jan. to 5th Nov. ...	1,362,886	735,831	2,094,754
Gingelly Seed for the week	3,630	17,506	6,159
Do. from 1st Jan. to 5th Nov.	1,029,553	874,853	722,45

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Nov. 5.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Maria Teresa from Trieste left here for Bombay this evening.

SUEZ, Nov. 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dunera left here yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mombassa left here this morning.

The City Line steamer City of Dublin arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant, left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this morning.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left here this evening.

HONGKONG, Nov. 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Thibet, extra, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Nov. 6.

The French Mail steamer Melbourne from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera..........................	3¼
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India 30 days' sight	1 4 9-16
2¾ per cent. Consols for account...	95
3 per cent. French Rentes.........	95¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73¼
4½ per cent. „	73¼
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan.........	106¾
Bar Silver	43¼

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion £21,900,000, decrease £300,000; public deposits £4,300,000, decrease £200,000; other deposits £20,800,000, increase £100,000; other securities £27,000,000, increase £5,500,000; notes and gold £12,600,000, decrease £600,000. The Bank's reserve is 37 per cent. of the liabilities.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 6th November, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	5	6	3 p.m.	14	1
Teheran	6	1	57 p.m.	...	25
Suez................	6	2	40 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 6th November, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta.......	1	29	—	1
„ Kurrachee	..	15	—	2
„ Madras	..	25	—	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, Nov. 5.

10 p.m.	76·9
FRIDAY, Nov. 6.	
6 a.m.	76·3
10 a.m.	82·3
2 p.m.	85·9
4 p.m.	84·1

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 Per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ROSARIO—November 5, at Hope Hall Estates, Mazagon, the wife of R. do Rosario, of a daughter.

SIND.

DEATH.

MULES—October 31, at Sukkur, Sind, Philip Henry, the dearly loved child of H C and J L Mules, aged 3 months and 20 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHURCH—October 30, at Simla, the wife of C T W Church, 2nd Royal Sussex Regiment, of a son.
DOUGLAS—October 31, at Gurdaspur, the wife of Lieutenant M W Douglas, Assistant Commissioner, of a son.
DUFF—October 30, at Bhaptiahi, T S Railway, the wife of Patrick Duff, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

COOK—IVATT—November 1, at St Stephen's, Ootacamund, by the Revd J Black, Dr J Nield Cook, of Madras, to Lavinia, second daughter of the late Robert Ivatt, of Cottenham, Cambs.
COURTENAY—FENNELL—October 29, at St Mark's Church, Mercara, Coorg, by the Father of the bride, Michael Hudson Courtenay, Royal Artillery, second son of William Courtenay, Esq, J P, late of Knocklow, Co. Wicklow, to Laura, youngest daughter of the Rev A Fennell, Beauvoir, Mercara, Coorg.
KILLEEN—QUINN—October 20, at St Michael's Chapel, Simla, by the Rev Father Callistus, O C, Austin Killeen, Commissariat Transport Department, to Edith, only daughter of the late Sub-Conductor Jas Quinn, Bengal Commissariat Department.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1891.

THE advocates of Imperial Federation, the telegrams told us a few days ago, have taken a new departure. Soon after the assembly of Parliament a representative meeting will be held at which a scheme will be considered for the organization, on an Imperial scale, of a great athletic festival which will have the Isthmian games of the Greeks for its model. The fact that the project originates with the Imperial Federation League indicates that a large ulterior purpose lurks behind this idea The organized advocates of Imperial Federation, who began by believing that the Empire could be federated on a sheet of foolscap, have since learnt that the task is not so easy as they imagined. Anything like a formal and direct endeavour to bind together the Colonies and the Mother-country in closer and more tangible bonds than those which already exist would, it is now recognized, be attended with considerable risk. In looking back to Greece to show a more excellent way the League are appealing at once to history and to popular imagination. The competitors in the old Greek games, no matter whether they were observed in Hellas, on the Isthmus, or in the Peloponnesus, present themselves, at this distance at any rate, as citizens first and as athletes afterwards. Time has given a rich colouring to the Olympian games, but it is convenient in this connection to look upon them as essentially national festivals, instituted for the greater glory of the Motherland, and with quite secondary regard for the interests of sport. It would scarcely be attributing more to an eminent historian than he is entitled to to ascribe to Dr. Freeman the credit of this newest suggestion for advancing the cause of Imperial Federation. His "Greater Greece and Greater Britain" assigns to the Isthmian games a place in the polity of Greece which ought to commend them to the interest of every Imperial Federationist. In Greece, as in Rome, the public games were essentially a civic function. In Rome only freemen were admitted into the circus. The slave had no right there—save with beasts in the arena—and with the citizen the wearing of the toga was *de rigueur*, thus proclaiming the civic solemnity of the occasion. It was as a citizen, too, that the Greek who had left his country entered into the Olympian games if his visit to the Mother-city happened to coincide with the year in which they were held. They were as much the institutions of the Mother-city as its gods and its oracles. Lord Palmerston somewhat vulgarized them when, in a phrase that will live, he found a parallel for them in the English Derby, a gathering national enough in its way, but one making no claim upon the patriotic affection of a British citizen. The time came when less than due regard was paid in the Greek arena to the proprieties; but the olive crown, the triumphal home-coming—not through the city gate, but through a breach made in the wall—and the planting of statues of the conquerors in the sacred wood of Zeus invested the games with a solemnity that deeply impressed itself upon the patriotic consciousness of the Greek citizen.

What can the British Empire show that will revive the glories of the Greek arena? The question invites the easiest of answers. Nothing that history, infused with the imagination of historians and poets, has told us of the games upon the Isthmus of Corinth need make us fear that our own Isthmian games will suffer in comparison with them. Wrestling, leaping, boxing, the throwing of the quoit, horse races, and chariot races made up the programme of a Greek athletic festival, though in course of time—as though to make up for the lack of International Exhibitions, Oriental Congresses, and British Association meetings—competitions in poetry, and eloquence and the fine arts were added. All this we can provide for, and much more. The Greeks, with their fine humanism, and their sense of the dignity and the claims of the body, have been left far behind by the Anglo-Saxon race in the pursuit of physical culture. An Isthmian festival organized at Kensington, instead of at Corinth, might, moreover, be made a national festival in a sense broader than any that came within the conception of the Greek colonist journeying to the great quinquennial celebration at his Mother-city. Much has been made by Dr. Freeman of the close dependence of the Greek Colonies along the Mediterranean upon the cities in Greece of which, with all the self-contained vigour of their young life, they were the offshoots. Nowhere does the bond between the Colony and the Mother-city seem more close than on one of those great days, when the scattered children of Hellas come from far and near—from the Peninsula and the mainland, from the colonies along the shore of the Great Sea as far away even as Massilia, or from the Tauric Chersonese almost as far to the east—to crowd around an arena in which the youth and strength of Greek manhood are engaged. Can this, with all the significance that is attached to it, be reproduced on British soil? The objective elements in the scene are certainly within our reach. All that Greece could show in her arena, and much more, could be shown in a gathering representative of the sport of the British Empire. There would be such a gathering in of sportsmen from many lands as the Greek imagination never dreamt of. From four continents men would pour in to the mother-country, competing with her own athletes, and showing to them that sport, like trade, "follows the flag." For however much enthusiasm for the national games the Greeks who founded colonies upon the Mediterranean may have carried with them, no one will liken it to that which the Englishman takes with him wherever he may go. He is at once the practiser and the propagandist of sport. Captive Greece was not more active in distributing her arts and learning in the lands to which her captors led her than has free colonizing England been in carrying to the countries that she has colonised or subdued her own passion for manly games.

In India we have seen some striking examples of this. Englishmen have borrowed from a State just beyond the border the manliest and the most wholesomely exciting of sports. But in return for polo they have given to the East at least one popular equivalent. Golf and football have yet to be fancied by the natives of India. But lawn-tennis and badminton have been taken up in Indian society almost as freely as the philosophy of Mill and Spencer, and they have not hindered cricket from being played with enthusiasm and success. The project of a great Imperial tournament must needs be wide enough to bring within its scope these latest products of the British passion for athletics. The presence of teams of the Parsee and Hindu cricketers at the modern Isthmian festival would be a token of the universally diffused passion for sport in our Empire which no one would mistake. And here of course, comes the question whether the subjective element, which elevated the Greek games from mere sport to a solemn national festival—the warm imaginativeness which kept the motherlyhood of the old land ever present to the consciousness of the Greeks of Greater Greece—would be equally present amongst the Britons of Greater Britain who would assemble on such an occasion. Greek analogy must not pronounce the last word upon such a question, but it speaks with encouragement, and should not be disregarded. At all events the project is the least doubtful that has been put forward by the Imperial Federation League, and it may be embarked upon with absolute certainty that no harm can come of it. We should look with less misgiving upon an Imperial Athletic Tournament, as a means of hastening on a greater visible unity between the scattered portions of the Empire, than upon a conference in London in which their responsible federation-mongers might have a chance of displaying the marvellous ignorance that prevails in England concerning colonial feeling. If Federation is to be helped on by bringing together as many of the points of harmonious contact as are to be found in England and her colonies and dependencies, then a great gathering in which every sport that is practised under the British flag will be represented will do more for that purpose than the drawing up of a hundred federal constitutions, in which it is certain that there would be as many occasions for colonial resentment and distrust. Sportsmen at any rate understand each other all the world over, which is more than can be said of politicians. The experiment is worth trying, and if it does not lead to an increase of good feeling between all the scattered sons of Greater Britain, then Greater Greece will have offered us a lesson which, with all our political wisdom and political experience, is beyond us and above us.

TO-DAY'S mail steamer will carry away from our shores one of the best-liked men who ever served the Queen in this Presidency. It is difficult to think of a man as abounding in health and in the activities almost of youth as Mr. Moore is as the Father of the Bombay Civil Service, for his friends say of Mr. Moore that he is as young a man on this 7th of November 1891 as he was when, on the 6th of November 1856—just thirty-five years and a day ago—he landed on our shores. Father of his service, he is also the last but one of the good old race of Haileybury Civilians on this side of India, and as such too we shall part from him with regret, for they were men of whom, taking them for all in all, we shall not look upon the like again, whatever the merits may be of the order of Civilians that has followed them. And though Bombay has known many Haileybury men distinguished for the best qualities of an Englishman and a public servant it has seen none more high-minded, more hospitable, or truer to the best traditions of his race. Mr. Moore's career has been an honourable and a meritorious one. He arrived in India at the end of 1856, being first posted to Satara, and thence within the space of three years to Nagar, Thana, and Broach in succession. He was then selected for promotion to one of the lesser prizes of the service, *viz.*, the Assistant Commissionership in Sind, a position he held (together with that of Educational Inspector and Branch-Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps in Sind) until 1873. During his prolonged stay in Sind he endeared himself to everyone with whom he came in contact, and his name is still affectionately cherished not only by the Amirs of Sind, and the nobles of the land, but by the Biluch tribesmen on the frontier, and the poor and needy Zemindars, to whom he always extended his ready sympathy, advice, and assistance. It was during his residence in Karachi that Mr. Moore met the lady who has lent lustre to his life and charm to his social career, and who has so gracefully presided over one of the most hospitable and open-doored households the West of India has ever known. Poona to-day feels her loss as keenly as Karachi did when Mr. Moore was transferred in 1872 from Sind to be Collector and Political Agent of the District of Khandeish. Over this large and important charge he held sway for two years, passing thence to Thana and Satara, and finally, in the year 1878, to Poona, which has thus been practically his home for the last 14 years. In 1881 Mr. Moore was appointed Acting Commissioner of the Southern Division, and in 1885 Commissioner of Customs, being confirmed as Commissioner of the first grade only three years ago. Last year he sat for some months on the Executive Council, and in February of the present year he was made an additional member of the Legislative Council. Mr. Moore was on special duty as President of the Jail Committee from the 29th July 1879 to the 19th November 1880—a work to which he applied with advantage his wide knowledge and practical instincts—and again, in 1887, he sat with Mr. Naylor on the Special Commission of enquiry into the Cambay case. Last night a numerous body of his friends entertained him at dinner at the Byculla Club, and his services to the administration and to Poona society at large have been, as our columns have shown, recognised by cordial entertainments in that city. At Poona, where he was better known than anywhere in the Presidency, there was a striking unanimity in the testimonies of regret at Mr. Moore's approaching departure and of kindliness of feeling towards him. At the dinner given in Mr. Moore's honour by the Club of Western India his colleague, Sir Charles Pritchard—also an old Haileybury Civilian—spoke the mind of his order when he declared that he had most worthily upheld the honour and traditions of his service. Many a detraction of that service was answered at another gathering at Poona, where men eminent in the native society of the Deccan met to extol the merits of a Civilian who had won the hearts of his native neighbours by exhibiting in all his dealings with them the best qualities of an English gentleman. "Generous in hospitality, kindly and courteous, manly, unselfish and high-minded, he has us helped materially in maintaining a high tone in our society and our social institutions." Such was the testimony which Sir Charles Pritchard, a man given to weighing his words, bore the other night to his departing colleague, and we have little to add to it. Merits such as these will gain currency in any society, and there is no fear that Mr. Moore's home experience will be akin to that of the Indian Civilian who lamented in the *Times* the other day that he was not sufficiently appreciated in England. Men of Mr. Moore's stamp are sure of appreciation wherever they go, and we are sure that his years of retirement will be as honoured as his years of service have been honourable.

THE visit to Europe of the prince whose name a fastidious contemporary declined to mention, as it involved the use of bad language, has directed attention to Siam, the resourceful country whose new life began to dawn but thirty-five years ago. From the time of the massacre of the British and the abolition of the French agency the close of the seventeenth century Siam was practically in a comatose condition, and it was not until 1856, when Sir J. Bowring concluded a treaty with the late king, who had received an education in English, that commerce was revived. It is now mainly in the hands of foreigners. India knows little if anything of Siam, though her near neighbour; and beyond the small trade with Lower Burma, Siam has few dealings with us. The Siamese are described as generally vain, indolent, superstitious, and cowardly, but polite, kind-hearted, and tolerant. Yet Bangkok is said by the correspondent of a home paper, to be a hot bed of intrigue, "almost as agitated as Belgrade in the West, and Seoul, the capital of Corea, in the Further East." Attached to the Government, up to two months ago, was a British officer who acted as "Legal Adviser to his Siamese Majesty's Government," Mr. Michell. But at the beginning of September he resigned in sheer despair. He had propounded schemes for the improvement of Siam and the development of her resources, but his efforts in these directions were as fruitless as would have been an endeavour to raise their standard height from five feet three to five feet eight. Though not averse to progress, they persist in beginning at the wrong end, and would construct railways before they possess roads. There is a line, the Paknam Railway, towards the termini of which no vehicle of any sort can approach within twelve miles in the wet weather; so absolute is their impassibility. Three main projects for development occupied Mr. Michell's attention: firstly, a large foreign loan; secondly, the use of the revenues of the State; thirdly, the grant of concessions to foreigners. The first was deemed objectionable, not only because of the interference of the Powers which would follow, but because the money would in all probability have been injudiciously expended; the second plan was abandoned owing to the lack of a proper system of collecting revenue; and the third, which seems undoubtedly to be the best, is in danger of collapse, owing to the stupidity of the high officials who trifle with applicants for concessions, and who grant concessions to wholly unsuitable persons as their humour dictates, sometimes even cancelling a concession which has begun to compensate its holder. That there is a brilliant vista of possibilities in Siam Mr. Michell does not deny, but he prefers not to be the legal adviser to a Government which seeks advice only to disregard it. The fault is not the king's. He is a well-intentioned, intelligent man who, had he absolute authority, it is believed, would effect many improvements: but the economy of the kingdom is radically wrong. His ministers, without whom he can do nothing, are untrustworthy and incapable. Whether the threatened complications with France are avoided or not, a crisis is felt to be at hand; for concessionaires and would-be concessionaires, most, if not all of them, foreigners, are losing patience, and some interference may become necessary.

THE outcry of the Madrid press against the proposal to construct a branch railway line from San Roque to the Linea affords a Gibraltar correspondent an opportunity to write a somewhat severe criticism of the Spaniard, his peculiarities and prevailing weaknesses. The Algeciras (Gibraltar) Railway Company is already constructing a line, of which a portion is open for traffic from Algeciras to Bobadilla, where it joins the lines to Madrid, Granada, Malaga, and Cadiz. The advantages of the new line will be on the side of Spain, for it will be only in Spanish territory. Still it will bring Gibraltar twenty-four hours nearer London, for a spur line to within a mile and-a-half of the Rock is projected. It is as regards this that the discussion in the press is said to bring into prominence the inherent qualities of the Spanish character. These are said to be a want of self-reliance, absence of all faculty of initiation, and a positive antipathy to combination among themselves. Party politics are known to be the bane of the Spaniard. His newspapers are filled with personal squabbles and unfounded rumours of ever-recurring crises in the Government; attempts to develop the natural advantages of the country are hampered by being made subservient to politics, in addition to having to struggle against a "heavy load of blackmail," in which every Government official, however remotely connected with the scheme, participates. It is to political influence that the opposition to the present railway scheme is due, the Gibraltar scare being perennial. A lively feeling of antagonism to British influence in Southern Spain is natural; but the advantages to Spain in this particular instance are so obvious that only obstinacy of the most intense description can close Spanish eyes to it. The opponents contend that the line will prove detrimental to Spain by placing Gibraltar in a position as a port to injure Cadiz, and render an invasion of the country by an English force more feasible. Nothing but wilful stupidity, one would think, could lead them to ignore the facts that as the line terminates on Spanish soil they would be able to bring down a force to defend San Roque and Linea far more quickly than England could land one. The objections taken on commercial grounds are even more ridiculous. Between Gibraltar and the railway cartage would be necessary. Algeciras as a port has advantages over Gibraltar both as regards depth of water and anchorage, and in no way could either Algeciras or Cadiz suffer. But it is a British project, and that is enough. It is, however, not likely that the frenzied opposition of Madrid will prevail with the Government, and the line will be completed. Then the peculiarities, which the correspondent decries in the Spanish character, will reveal themselves. They will rush in and buy shares at a premium when the line is working. This has been the case with all the lines which France and Belgium have built in Spain.

IF the New York Chamber of Commerce could control the decisions of Congress, we should soon see the rupee at an unmentionably low figure. The suspension of the purchase and coining of silver until the Powers have come to an agreement as to what is to be done with that unfortunate metal is what the Chamber asks for. But that body once before made an almost similar proposal, and the New York Chamber of Commerce is believed not to have much influence in determining the policy of Congress. The recent elections have, of course, discouraged the silver party, and it is held to be more than ever unlikely that any attempt at legislation in their direction will be made in the coming Session. Still there are competent onlookers in New York, who take a more hopeful view of silver prospects than they did some time since.

DURING the week ending the 30th ultimo the death-rate in Madras was 79·6 per 1,000 per annum as against 37·1 the mean of the ten previous years. During the week ending the 16th ultimo the death-rate was 82·5.

CAPTAIN R. D. PAGET-JONES, I. M., who is at present in command of the Indian Marine Steamer Clive, at Calcutta, is appointed Assistant Port Officer at Bombay. He will take over his new appointment on or about the 15th inst.

THE earnings of the West of India Portuguese Railway Company for the week ending 10th October show Rs. 118 per mile against Rs. 138 for the week ending last year.

THE Goa Government have accepted the tender from Messrs L. G. Dias and Co., for Rs. 1,40,000 for carrying Water from Banganim to Pangim through pipes.

IN the past year private persons have constructed works of public utility in the North-West Provinces of the aggregate value of about two and a half lakhs. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has published the names of all these benefactors to the community in the provicial Gazette, and this will doubtless have its usual stimulating effect on others. Notoriety and benevolence are firm friends.

AT the general meeting of the members of the United Service Club, Simla, on October 31st, it was resolved to expend Rs. 50,000 in reconstructing the only block of the old buildings which has hitherto been left untouched. The "forward" policy adopted two years ago in carrying out great improvement or rather in building an entirely new clubhouse and roomy residential quarters, has proved so completely successful that further and final outlay is more than justified.

THE Lahore paper hears that Mr. Bayley, Official Political Agent, Bikanir, opened relief works in the Bikanir State, where cooked food and grain is distributed daily to several thousand starving persons. Old people, children under seven and purdah women are allowed food and grain gratis, while young men and women of the labouring classes are required to do work of some kind, to keep them from mischief. The wealthy citizens have contributed liberally towards the relief funds in order to extend the relief works to all parts of the distressed districts. We should like to see similar public spirit and charity displayed by the Princes and the wealthy citizens of the Jodhpur State, observes a contemporary. In Jodhpur the distress is most keenly felt, and several thousands of Marwaris are starving or migrating into other States or British territory in search of food.

NEWS reaches a fronter paper of an outrage on a European at Loralai, Biluchestan. Mr. Gyford civilian mechanic of the Quetta Arsenal who was on duty at Loralai, was walking in the bazaar on the evening of the 29th October, when he was attacked and cut down by a Ghazi. The man has been apprehended, and Mr. Gyford is reported to be doing well.

A SERGEANT of the Buffs, named Waters, attempted to murder Colour-Sergeant Hoar of the same regiment in the Sergeants' Mess, Fort William, Calcutta, on Saturday night. Hoar and three or four more sergeants were seated in the mess verandah when Waters entered, seized Hoar by the head and cut his throat with a razor. The chair was pulled over, and owing to this fact and to Hoar being a big stout man the injuries inflicted are not likely to prove fatal. The motive is a mystery, Waters refusing to state why he made the attack. Apparently the two men were good friends. Hoar is at present in the military hospital.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AN ADVENTUROUS RIDE.

TEHERAN, Nov. 5.

Two officers of the Russian Guards have arrived here from Tiflis, riding their own horses the whole way. The journey was accomplished in twenty-one days. They intend proceeding to China *viâ* Beluchistan and India.

THE ANGLO-PORTUGUESE AFRICAN CONVENTION.

LISBON, Nov. 5.

The Portuguese Commissioner, appointed to execute the last African Convention between Portugal and Great Britain, has left Mozambique on his return homewards, his conferences with the British Commissioner, Mr. Leverson, having apparently been without result.

PRINCE DAMRONG AT BERLIN.

BERLIN, Nov. 6.

Prince Damrong of Siam has arrived in Berlin, and will be received by his Majesty the Emperor on Monday next.

EXPULSION OF AN ENGLISH CORRESPONDENT FROM RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov 6.

News has reached here that the police at Berditchev, a town of Russian Poland, have expelled Mr. Pennell, a correspondent of the *Illustrated London News*, from Russian territory.

NOMINATION OF THE CHILIAN PRESIDENT.

SANTIAGO, Nov. 6.

Don Jorge Month has been nominated by all parties for the office of President of the Chilian Republic.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.

The New York Chamber of Commerce favours the suspension of purchases and coinage of silver until an agreement on the question is concluded between the States and other commercial nations.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 5.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Assam, with the homeward mails of the 31st ultimo, arrived here from Bombay, at 8 a.m., to-day.

SUEZ, Nov. 6

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular, with the outward English mails of the 30th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 2 a.m., to-day.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 6.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieuts. Thornton, North Lancashire, and Parr, East Surrey Regiment, have been admitted to the Staff Corps.

Furlough has been granted to Major Bruce, Lieutenant Smithett, and Lieutenant Walker, for one year; Captain Radcliffe, for six months; and Captain Priestly, for one year.

Colonel James Drummond has been transferred to the Unemployed List on the organisation of the Native Army.

H. E. the Governor-General, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, notifies that the Madras Cavalry, from January next, will be reorganised in three regiments of four squadrons each; consequently the Fourth Regiment, Madras Light Cavalry, will be disbanded; while the first, second, and third regiments will be augmented from three to four squadrons with the following establishment:—British Officers—one Commandant, four Squadron Commanders, four Squdron Officers, and one Medical Officer.

The following promotions, in the Medical Department, have been notified:—Surgeons Denis, Keegan, Stephens, MacKenzie, Thomas, and Ffrench-Mullen to be Brigade-Surgeons.

The following four Surgeons have been promoted to be Surgeons-Major:—George Dennys, John Macnamara, Joseph Sykes, and John Quohy.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

First Grade Officer Hooper has been appointed to be Commander, Third Grade; Second Grade Officer [illegible]owsell, to be First Grade; and Third Grade Officer Gibsone, to be Second Grade.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon-Major Jayakar and Surgeon Muskat have been appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of the Political Agent.

Captain Robertson, Central India Horse, has been appointed to officiate as Political Agent, Western Malwa.

Mr. Nicholetts has also been appointed to officiate for Mr. Obbard as Sessions Judge, Berar.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Hart, officiating Accountant-General, Bombay, has been granted three months' privilege leave, from 5th December.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Millsom officiates as Manager, East Bengal State Railway.

Lieutenant Rushton has been appointed temporarily to the Public Works Department.

The Secretary of State has accorded to grant sanction for the construction of the permanent line of railway through Muskhob Valley from Sibi to Kalpur.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to direct that his Excellency's Council shall assemble at Calcutta.

The services of Mr. Williams, C. S., Assam, has been placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 6.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments on his personal staff:—Captain Saville, Second Battalion Middlesex Regiment, to be Aid-de-Camp, provisionally, to Major-General Anderson, C.B., Commanding Mhow District, with effect from the 22nd October.

12th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel Morse, Second-in-Command, 17th Infantry, to be officiating Commandant.

Captain Owen, 5th Bombay Cavalry, Sind Horse, is attached for duty to the 3rd Queen's Own Bombay Light Cavalry.

With reference to Para IV. of Rules regarding appointment of Acting Paymasters under provisions of clause 124, India Army Circulars 190, Lieutenant Hicks, Lancashire Fusiliers, will be attached to the Military Accounts Department, Poona, from the 5th instant. Lieutenant Hicks should report himself personally to the Controller of Military Accounts for orders.

With reference to Army Order No. 324, of 19th June last, it is notified that the Presidential Assault-at-Arms will be held at Poona on Saturday, the 21st; Monday the 23rd, and Tuesday, the 24th instant, and not on those dates therein stated.

The Government of India having sanctioned the attendance of three Cavalry Officers—one British and two Native Cavalry—from the Bombay Presidency at the approaching Cavalry Camp at Aligarh, the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to select the undermentioned officers for that duty:—Lieutenant-Colonel Willoughby, 3rd Light Cavalry; Major Francis, 5th Bombay Cavalry; and Captain Nicholson, 7th Hussars. They will travel at public expense, under Para. 517, Army Regulations, India, Volume X, Part II., without charger's and tents, but taking their saddlery and should arrive at Aligarh on the 5th proximo. On their return from camp each officer will submit to the Adjutant-General, Poona, through the General Officer Commanding his District, a careful report on all matters of interest that came under notice during the manœuvres.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, War Office, it is notified that Second Lieutenant Young, supernumerary to the establishment, has been posted to No. 3 Company, Southern Division, Royal Artillery.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—Captain Turner, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, to England, for one year, on private affairs; Lieuteant Thomson, Poona Volunteers, in and out of India, for one year, on private affairs.

THE RAILWAY CATASTROPHE AT NAGPUR.

FIFTEEN DEATHS REPORTED.

FURTHER DETAILS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 6.

The Thursday's down mail train from Bombay, to which the lamentable accident occurred, was drawn by two engines, and was conveying H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, together with eighty details of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, from the Chikulda Sanitarium *en route* to Kamptee. The second engine lost a tyre of its driving wheel, and when the train was coming down an incline, three miles from the Nagpur side of the Bori station, the train was derailed, and a general crash followed.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF INJURED.

His Excellency was slightly cut in the face and severely shaken. Drivers Furdoonjee and Jamsedjee, and firemen Dadabhoy and Nusserwanjee, and guard Bailey, and seven soldiers were killed on the spot. A special relief train started from Nagpur with Drs. Pitcher and Harris, and their subordinates, and help was speedily given to the wounded. The dead and wounded were brought into the station at 12 noon.

The seven dead and thirty-one wounded soldiers were sent on at once to Kamptee, where three more died. Twenty-eight are still in the hospital seriously injured.

H. E. the Commmander-in-Chief, Brigadier-General Gatacre, and Staff, also Mr. Wynne and all the Doctors of Nagpur and Kamptee, carefully attended the wounded. His Excellency is still at Kamptee.

The military funeral this morning at Kamptee was most affecting. All the officers and troops in the garrison and his Excellency and staff attended.

Guard Bailey's head was crushed and driver Furdoonjee and fireman Nusserwanjee were burnt in the fire-box. The line was closed for the next down mail, which arrived at 1 a.m. to-day. The broken engines and carriages are still lying on the site of the accident. The G. I. P. Railway authorities are doing everything in their power. Guard Bailey was buried with military honours, being a G. I. P. Ry. Volunteer.

The scene at the burial was most affecting, as was also the funeral of the four Parsees, the whole Parsi community attending. A profound sensation prevails in Nagpur and Kamptee.

The damage done to the rolling-stock is estimated at one lakh and thirty thousand rupees. The carriages were piled on top of another and both engines and fenders quite destroyed. The Commander-in-Chief's saloon was standing on end down the bank, and the permanent way, though completely blocked yesterday, is now clear.

DETAILS OF THE CATASTROPHE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 7.

The accident which occurred on the railway close to Kapri, eleven miles from Nagpur, has proved even more serious than was anticipated. Fifteen men in all have been killed instead of ten as first reported, and twenty-seven injured, although the wonder is, considering how fearful the smash was, that there were not more deaths. The train was that which left Bhosawal in connection with the train which left Bombay on Wednesday morning for Nagpur, and consisted of two engines and twenty-three carriages. The accident, as already reported, was caused by the breaking of a tyre of the wheel of the first engine. The train ran a considerable distance, and then the engine going over the embankment dragged the train with it. Both engines were wrecked. The two drivers and two firemen were killed; the guard in the van of the next engine was also killed; the second van, the roadvan, a horse-box, which came in succession after the engines, were smashed. Then came four second-class carriages, containing 94 men of the North Lancashire Regiment, *en route* from Chikulda to Kamptee. All these carriages were wrecked, and the men thrown down the embankment. Thirty being injured and five killed on the spot.

Behind these second-class came two third-class carriages, but, strange to say, none of the occupants were killed and only three were injured, and these not seriously. Eight other carriages were derailed, one of them being the carriage conveying H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and Staff, proceeding to Kamptee to hold an inspection.

His Excellency's carriage was thrown up on end; one side was damaged and the windows were shattered, but fortunately none of the occupants were injured, the chief, however, did not incapacitate slight shock which, however, did not incapacitate him from duty, as he proceeded to Kamptee last evening.

The accident occurred at about 6-30 in the morning, and an hour afterwards news reached Nagpur, when Mr. Haller, the station-master, got ready a break-down train and gang of coolies.

The killed and injured were promptly brought to Nagpur and then the news was telegraphed to the railway officials, Messrs. Wendon, District Engineer, Mr. Keily, Passenger Superintendent, Mr. Warden, Consulting Engineer to Government, and Mr. Trevethick, Locomotive Superintendent, who arrived from Bombay this afternoon, and visited the scene of the accident. To-morrow an official enquiry will be held.

It would appear from the examination of the broken wheel, however, that there was a flaw in it which, strangely, was not discovered at Wardha, where the wheel was or ought to have been tapped.

No record has been kept at Nagpur of the names of the soldiers who were killed and injured, as they were all taken off to Kamptee with as little delay as possible.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

The General Traffic Manager, writing to us yesterday, says:—

"With reference to my communication to you, of yesterday, about the accident to the Nagpur Passenger Train, near Nagpur, I am glad to be able to say that H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and Staff escaped without injury.

I regret, however, to have to add that three of the soldiers, who were injured, have since died.

The damage to the line has been repaired and the working of traffic and trains resumed."

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 6.

Yesterday H. E. the Governor spent in visiting the harbour and defences. Starting with a large party from the native jetty he steamed up harbour, Mr. Morris, engineer, pointing out the proposed extensions.

The Port Trustees entertained his Excellency at luncheon on board the Manora, after which he visited the different forts and witnessed the explosion of two sub-marine mines and returned to Karachi in the evening by rail. The city and station were brilliantly illuminated. Large crowds assembled on the roads and at the station, cheering loudly as the Governor passed.

His Excellency dined with the Commissioner and attended the Dublin Fusiliers' ball afterwards.

This morning the Governor rode out to the Rest Camp, over which he was shown by Major Fitz-Herbert.

INSPECTION OF THE GOVERNOR'S BODYGUARD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 6.

Major-General Blundell, Commanding the Poona District, inspected H. E. the Governor's Bodyguard at Aundh, to-day. The General, accompanied by Colonel Stopford and Captain Upperton, arrived on the ground, and was received by Captain Gott, the Commandant of the Governor's Body-guard, and besides native officers. The General minutely inspected the men, after which they were put through various manœuvres by their Commandant. They then rode over jump. The Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers were then put through their revolver practice, which was excellent. Afterwards the lines, saddlery, and remounts were inspected. Among the latter there were half-a-dozen good young walers. It is understood that Captain Gott is intending to have the whole Bodyguard mounted on this latter class of horses instead of on Persians. As Captain Gott has been ordered for the Aligarh Cavalry Camp the inspection took place ten days early. Major-General Blundell, Commanding the District, with his Staff, will proceed on a tour of inspection to Ahmednagar in a day or two.

THE HIGH PRIEST OF THE PARSEES AT DHARWAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, Nov. 6.

Dr. Dustoor Jamasatjee Minocherjee, the High Priest of the Parsis, arrived here this evening to honor the occasion of our well-known merchant, Mr. Sorabjee Merwanjee Karaka's daughter's *Naojat* ceremony. The Dustoorjee was very warmly received by the native community in general, and the Parsi inhabitants in particular. On alighting from the train the Dustoor was presented with an address of welcome, and amidst deafening cheers drove to the town. Amongst those present at the platform were Rao Bahadur V. V. Wagle, First Class Sub-Judge; Khan Bahadoor R. E. Kanga, District Deputy Collector; Rao Saheb Bidiker, Mamalatdar; Mr. Anandrao, Vakil; Mr. Antajeepunt, editor, *Dharwar Vrit*; and Dr. E.A. Chenoi.

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

It is said that in the spring-time a young man's fancy lightly turns to love; it might be added that in the autumn it seriously turns to clothes. Love is all sufficing when the sun is shining, the leaves are budding, and the birds singing lullabies among the branches. But when the wind is blowing, the rain dripping, and the sad brown leaves are falling thick around us, all the sweet but illusory delights of love soon vanish to give place to the substantial comforts of warm clothes. In autumn, more welcome than a maiden's smile to the young man's heart are the thoughts of poppy-red socks, rich-toned silk mufflers, and the last extravagant evolution in overcoats. It is the time to see crowds of the gilded and Britannia-metal youth, gazing abstractedly into the shop windows, and sucking their stick crooks with avidity, (as does a baby its teething ring) while absorbed in the difficult matter of deciding whether their winter trousseau shall have for *leit-motif*, or colour-scheme, a bright note of flame colour supplied by the socks, or a subdued tint of blue grey plumbago, brought out in the necktie. And undoubtedly the choice is so varied in reds, striped or plain; browns, checked or variegated; and blues, spotted or shaded; that it is hardly to be wondered if the average man's mind should threaten to give way before the great mental pressure of choosing which is the correct thing to buy. In this there is a great difference between a man's and a woman's shopping, inasmuch as a man wishes to look the same as his fellow men, and a woman wishes to look entirely different from other women. To have a coat or gown, or tie distinct from her dearest friend, and if possible far nicer, is woman's highest ideal in shopping; whereas to look exactly similar, to be in fact a duplicate of his own particular Tom, Jack, or Harry—neither smarter nor shabbier, but just the same—is the devout aspiration of man. Consequently, shopping is a much more momentous business to Tom, Jack, or Harry, who, though almost owning a commonwealth of clothes as, far as likeness goes, never take counsel together on what shall be their future wear, but go, each separately, to choose what will find favour in his fellows' sight, than it is to Mabel who makes up her mind that Clara shall die of envy of the new dress or hat, the price of which, and the shop whence it was procured, she keeps as closely concealed as a State secret. Horrid girls! amiable boys! are the natural comments on this diversity of disposition. But while agreeing that girls are horrid, we must own that they are very wise. Different styles require different treatment. As the question of the colour of stocking, even, should be decided by the size and shape of the feet; so with all the other etceteras, what is fit must be considered, even if it break Tom's heart to see Jack and Harry in top hats while his own peculiar style of beauty will only admit of his wearing a "high low;" or even if it drive Mabel melancholy mad to see Clara in a Media collar from which she is debarred by nature's niggardliness to her in the matter of throat material. What is the use of buying an exquisite French bonnet, if it is unsuitable, and if one's old one is infinitely more becoming? Or of what avail is it to have the very latest style in coat bodices, if it makes one look a guy?

⁂

In this way, the present season styles, which are in great variety, point to a fuller appreciation of fitness as the first rule of fashion. The extreme popularity of tailor-made dresses, in consequence of the changeable summer and autumn, makes them the most prominent feature in the shop-windows; and the designers have evidently catered for every style of figure. There are long-skirted coats, and short skirted coats long vests and short vests, tight fitting vests and full vests, double-breasted and single-breasted jackets, and an equal variety in the materials of which they are made. A costume of dove-coloured grey corduroy cloth was made with a tight-fitting leather vest of the same shade and silver buttons; a steel grey tweed, with a rich purple velvet deep-basque vest and purple velvet cavalier cuffs, a brownish biscuit cloth, with a full green velvet vest, and with a trimming of steel passementerie up the front, round the collar and heading two narrow flounces of green velvet, made on the cross, and gathered, not in the usual way evenly, but with clusters of gathers at intervals of about four inches apart. For more useful dresses of tweed or cloth, a trimming on the skirt of three rows of braid, the lowest two inch broad, the others half-an-inch, is very usual. Some black dresses are made with a border of black, rather open passementerie, over a colour, the cuffs and vest being in the same style; and the effect is very good. Another style, a revival of an old fashion, is to have the gores of a dress marked by a beaded cord or passementerie, the bodice seams being treated in a similar style; but the result is not satisfactory to stout people, it gives the appearance of a well-developed melon, or to use a more refined simile, of the terrestrial sphere, marked out in meridians.

⁂

For smart afternoon dresses, the richness of passed. A sapphire blue and black satin, brocaded in a large pattern of willow leaves, looked very effective in conjunction with black velvet and jet. Another handsome dress was grey with a delicate floral design brocaded in black, the trimming being steel and black passementerie. Olive green with the coolest shade of terra-cotta, brown velvet relieved by turquoise blue, and fruity purple with a dash of pink, are favorite combinations, but the shades must be skilfully chosen, as there is hardly anything more offensive than a contrast of crude colours.

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Some very beautiful brocaded satins in the style Louis XV., are made for evening gowns, the rich florid patterns lending themselves specially well to the present fashion of simple flowing skirts, with well-spread demi-trains. Exquisitely beaded and embroidered nets, tulles, and chiffons, are much worn over coloured or black or white gupes. On a black net ground a rich pattern of coloured beads, intermingled with gold and silver thread and spangles, is very effective. For those young creatures, by whom even the light harebell does not object to being trodden under foot, there is a white net, covered with bluish crystal dew-drops—an ideal dress over white satin for a fair *ingenue*. For elder ladies, or for mourning at any age, a most graceful dress is made of black net with an elaborate design of cornucopias, richly embroidered in black silk, having tiny tufts of black ostrich feathers inserted, instead of the conventional imitation of grain and fruit.

⁂

Tea gowns show very little variation except in the matter of trimming, for which fur or marabout feathers are more in favour than lace or passementerie. Yokes are still much used, but in some tea gowns the yoke is simulated by fine pleatings, which form a frill at the throat. A very elegant shell pink Kashmir tea gown was made with a high gathered frill which developed in the back *a la Watteau* into a demi-train.

⁂

Hats show the prevailing taste for striking combinations of colour and material in the trimmings. The brims are rather broad, the crowns low, and they are usually of felt, or of what is known as beaver. On a brown hat, with nut brown velvet, an apple green satin ribbon was introduced; and the effect was good, though hardly one that an amateur miliner would have courage to initiate. Rainbow-shaded velvets, primrose to olive, and pink to prune, sometimes form the crown of the hat, not a very happy arrangement—it is new, that is its only recommendation. Bonnets are still very much the same in style—the wavy brims being so becoming to most faces, that they have continued longer in fashion than most shapes. Bonnet strings have grown double or treble as wide, and remain quite as long. They are usually velvet, of which most of the new bonnets are almost, altogether made. Ostrich feathers are again in favour to every one's delight, for nothing makes a more becoming and graceful trimming. It is said that birds of all sorts are being worn in Paris, but the Selbourne Society will hardly countenance the rei-ntroduction of singing and inedible birds into society here.

⁂

Apropos of feathered things, the most delicately tinted boas, pink turquoise, seagreen, not ostrich feathers, but the plumage of some bird akin to the barn door cock, are made for evening use and most comfortable wraps, as an extra reef, as the sailors say; they may be taken in or let out according to the weather.

⁂

In shoes and stockings, as in every other department, there are novelties. Stockings have much embroidery on the instep—a variety of colours on black-ground shade darker on a coloured ground. Messrs. Jay tempt mourners with a new slightly afflicted stocking of black silk with a pattern like a brick building worked out in white. In Regent Street there are some pretty new boots to be seen. Some are grey morocco half high, with black patent galoshes, grey heels rather high, and toes rather pointed; others are of the same make in cigar colour, and are, if anything prettier, though not so distinctly a change. Instead of the very stiff neckties, the Windsor tie is worn. It is made of plain or spotted foulard about nine inches broad and a yard long simply hemmed at the edges, and tied in a loose bow, the ends unfringed or untasseled. It is softer and more becoming to the general female public than its predecessors.

⁂

Hoods are still very popular on the three-quarter length capes. Some are entirely fur-lined; others are merely edged with the same fur that trims the front and collar. A very beautiful opera cloak of grey embroidered cloth in a Bond Street window, was bordered with long white fur—the deep hood being lined with fur also.

A Banglore paper hears that Mr. G. P. Sanderson having returned from leave, the capture of elephants on the *keddah* system will be revived during this month. Mr. Sanderson is about to leave Chamrajnagar forests, and it is possible the Maharaja will proceed also to the forest to witness the operations.

THE RUSSIANS AND THE CHINESE IN LITTLE THIBET.

[BY HENRY LANSDELL, D.D., M.R.A.S., F.R.G.S.]

VI.—LITTLE THIBET.

We left Yarkand for Little Thibet on October 22, a caravan of twelve men, twenty-five horses, with about a ton of baggage reduced now to fifty packages. Our caravan leader, Maulam Bhai, had five assistants and to my personal staff was added Muhammad Joo, a cook, besides which the Chinese authorities sent two mounted officials to accompany us to the first pass. Proceeding southwards for seven days, over ground gradually rising to an elevation of 8,000 feet, we reached Ak-Shor, the last-inhabited place north of the mountains, where we slept in a house, half below ground of Niaz Beg. This man we had seen detained in Yarkand after a Chinese flogging, on suspicion of having harbouring the murderer, and housed some of the stolen goods, of Mr. Dalgleish. News of this dastardly murder some months before by an Afghan, whom Mr. Dalgleish had befriended, was still in the air, and a letter had come warning me against following the blood-stained route. When, therefore, certain other Afghans of Kabul wished to join my caravan, as the assassin joined that of Mr. Dalgleish, I asked at first to be saved from such questionable friends. There was, however, an additional danger abroad. The men of Kanjut had recently made a raid on a portion of our route; and carried off to slavery wives and children of some Kirghese, who were presented to us in Yarkand, and similar danger was said to await caravans. The Kabul traders, therefore, knowing that we were armed, desired the protection of our guns, and in the dreaded localities kept tolerably close, whether we would or not, the result being that these ferocious men turned out better than they looked.

Two days later, we came to the Kilian Pass, 17,000 feet high, where by reason of the distress caused by rarefaction of the atmosphere, our horses had to be relieved of their burdens, and men and baggage placed on yaks (a sort of cow, as some one has said, with a horse's tail) the yaks being owned, for the most part, I think, by men of Wakhan from the adjacent Pamir. Here, too, it became cold, so that one's diary was written up at night under difficulties, the ink freezing in the pen on the way from the bottle to the paper. We rested on our first Sunday in these regions, men and horses sick from the *dam*, or attenuated atmosphere, and on the 17th day after setting out came to Suget. Here such was the rarefaction of the air that the mere putting up my camera and taking a view of the Pass was so exhausting that I was obliged to sit down and rest.

After crossing the Suget we came to the Karakoran Pass, of 18,550 feet, the highest on our route which happily was without snow. A little north of the crest we passed the place where Mr. Dalgleish was murdered, my cook, who was travelling with him, pointing us to the spot, on which we raised a heap of stones, as corrective of another heap piled by a French traveller who had recently passed. On the 23rd day was encountered what is regarded as the worst of the passes on the route; the Saser, 17,800 feet, and here we were nearly all day crossing, not merely ice hummocks, as for a while on the Muzart Pass, but mountains of ice, the like to which I have never seen elsewhere. Another day's journey brought us to the crest of a mountain, called Karaul Dawan, whence we looked down into the Nubra Valley, and saw our first human habitation since leaving Ak-Shor. We were now in Little Thibet, by which is here intended the region of the Western Himalayas, inhabited by Thibetan people under the Maharajah of Kashmir, and as distinct from Great Thibet which is a part of the Empire of China.

Among English people the Nubra Valley would be considered a sorry place. To us it was a haven of comparative rest, a valley in which we had pleasant fields, habitable dwellings to sleep in instead of a linen tent, new species of birds, a new style of houses, and a people different from any we had seen before; pleasant, cheerful, and in some things more agreeable to do with than the Mahomedans. We had no nonsense here of veiled women, and objections to pictures, to prevent my speedily taking portraits at Panamik of my hostess among others. She wore the usual ornaments of common greenish turquoise hanging over the forehead, and lappets of something like false hair or wool extending from either side of the face. Another portion of every woman's dress appeared to be a rectangular garment of sheepskin worn across the shoulders, and a chatelaine suspended from an openwork boss at the girdle. After spending a Sunday at the Thibetan village of Khardung at an altitude of 13,000 feet, we crossed the Khardung Pass (17,700 feet) once more by yaks, to the hair of which, by reason of the gradient, I had to cling as for dear life, to prevent slipping off behind, and at last, on the 29th day after leaving Yarkand we reached Leh. Here we were hospitably received by the Rev. F. Redslob and Dr. Marcx at the Moravian Mission House. Never in my life did I get with such delight between a pair of clean sheets for I had not t[illegible] a stretch, had slept without undressing. Here, too, after hearing for four months Joseph's *patois* only, I heard once more my own language as properly spoken, and enjoyed besides the delights of Christian society and fellowship.

In Leh the most prominent building is the castle of the Maharaja, who, however, seldom visits it. Just under the castle is the new monastery or lamasery, from the terrace of which one gets a fine view of the bazaar and town below, together with a splendid panorama of the adjacent mountains lifting their sparkling peaks to an altitude of more than twenty-thousand feet. To this lamasery Dr. Marcx took me to call upon Trin-le-dor-je, a Thibetan *Shushog*, or minor incarnation of Budha, representing a high dignitary in their hierarchy. To my agreeable surprise his holiness allowed me to take his portrait; and put on his canonical hat for the occasion! With a child-like eagerness he wanted his picture immediately, and when I said that I had to send my negatives to England where they were being developed by the kindness of Mr. Frith, of Reigate, the *Shushog* replied it was not so with the photographer at Darjeeling, and I fancy he forthwith thought cheaply of my photographic abilities. Trin-le-dor-je was sick, and on the previous day had been to consult Dr. Marcx, who with his dispensary as part of the Mission was doing an excellent work in Leh, snowed up from the rest of the world for about half the year, and, at other times, dispensing their blessings mental, physical, and spiritual ever itinerating journeys; besides doing admirable translation work.

In this last department I was particularly interested. The Archbishop of Canterbury had favoured me with an open letter, not to Dalai Lama, but to the authorities in Thibet generally, copies of which I had sent for translation to Leh and Darjeeling, there being no one in Europe that I could find capable of doing it. I added a letter of my own, thinking it just possible that if I could pose at the frontier as a humble "lama" bearing a letter from his spiritual superior, the Grand Lama of the West, I might perhaps receive permission to come in and present it to the Grand Lama of the East. I know a man who succeeded somewhat on these lines, and with less to show, but under other conditions and in time of peace. Since I had taken the matter in hand, however, our little war with Thibet had broken out. The annexation also of Upper Burma had frightened the Thibetans; so that although I found my documents at Leh translated, every man declared that to take such a letter to Lhassa was more than his head was worth. I went on therefere to Darjeeling, and learned that the Thibetan authorities had declined to receive a letter even from the Viceroy of India. It was suggested, however, that the Nepalese were not at war with Thibet, and perhaps might help; whereupon, thanks to the kindness of Major Durand, the Resident, I presently found myself in Khatmandu.

Here I was advised by the Nepalese, as at Darjeeling, to try from head-quarters at Peking. The time, indeed, could hardly have seemed less propitious; but by a most unlooked for coincidence, I had met and made friends as I hoped, in Chinese Turkistan, with a mandarin just starting to his new appointment to be Chinese Resident at Lhassa. Determined, therefore, not to leave a stone unturned, I went to Peking where Sir John Walsham's hospitality was kindness itself; but, on broaching my plans to the authorities, fears were expressed, as in India, that the prosecution of my designs would raise suspicion on the part of the Thibetans, and complicate the difficulties of those conducting the negotiations for peace. Thus far I had scarcely believed that so small a gnat could make a lion roar; but when the authorities in China repeated almost the words of those in India I desisted forthwith; saying, that if only as an Englishman I could not think of allowing my little private plans to hinder, in however insignificant a degree, the course of such important public affairs. It then looked, moreover, as if the negotiations might be concluded in a few weeks, or at most months; and Sir John evinced his goodwill by promising to telegraph to me if anything occurred to affect my plans, but advised me to attempt the entry in any case from India; which meant waiting till the following spring.

Accordingly, spring found me in Bombay, having in the meanwhile crossed Korea by a new route, visited the mission stations of Japan, the China Coast, Annam, Siam, Ceylon, and South India, beside running across, by request, to Borneo and the Philippines to get out of prison an agent of the Bible Society. Hearing nothing, however, from Peking I drifted homewards from Bombay up the Persian Gulf to Baghdad, but so laying plans as to allow of recall by telegram in time for the opening of the snow passes. Nor was it till having crossed the Arabian desert [illegible] Jerusalem I had a letter from the [illegible] India, who throughout had been most [illegible]ch took away my last hope for [illegible] entering Lhassa. By this time I ha[illegible]ng more than every other day fo[illegible]wo years, of which 7½ months had [illegible] the saddle; so that, on reaching Je[illegible] to say the least, somewhat exha[illegible]eler recommended my [illegible] going straight home; but I thought to recoup by going slowly along North Africa through Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, and Morocco, whence I crossed to the prisons of Spain, and through France, reached home after an absence of 950 days, and a log of 49,300 miles. In this too scanty narrative many gaps are apparent during which, however, I was not twirling my thumbs; but, where translations existed and Bible agents were not already at work, I distributed copies of the Scriptures through 5 countries in 11 languages, inspected 31 prisons, visited 170 mission stations in 110 localities under 50 societies and organizations, which brought me into personal contact with 400 missionaries, to whom, chiefly, I delivered more than 100 sermons and addresses. Enforced stoppages in Turkistan, and the slow rate of caravan travel, gave opportunity for collecting in such districts (and only such) as were little known to science, specimens of fauna. This was done to the extent of 295 birds, 341 reptiles and fish, 867 beetles, and 3,586 butterflies. With the camera about a thousand exposures were attempted, and of journal, diaries and note-books 2,500 pages were written. Thus the beginning of travel is as when one letteth out water, for you cannot tell where it will stop. In 1879 I started for Central Siberia, and continued round the globe; in 1888 I left for a pioneer mission to Chinese Turkistan, with an appendix, and before reaching home had set foot in five of the kingdoms of Europe, four of Africa, and every kingdom of Asia. Sundry newspaper cuttings have reached me with the information that Dr. Lansdell's new book is to be looked for at the end of the present year. Some far-seeing editor has thus divined what were once in my vain hopes. As it is now, I am striving to finish by the beginning of 1892 a companion volume to my tomes on Russian Central Asia, which will probably be called "Chinese Central Asia: a Ride to Little Thibet."

THE HON. MR. J. G. MOORE.

After a service extending over thirty-five years, the Hon. Mr. J. G. Moore retires on pension and finally leaves Bombay by to-day's English mail steamer. Having joined the service in August, 1856, Mr. Moore arrived in this country in November, and was placed under the Collector of Belgaum, and subsequently under the Collector of Sattara. In January, 1858, he was posted as Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Ahmednagar. From February 1858 to September 1859, he served in the capacity of Assistant Collector and Magistrate at Thana; and having served in the same capacity at Broach in 1860, he took sick leave to Bombay for a couple of months. We next find him at Sholapore, where he served as Assistant Collector and Magistrate till December 1862, when he was appointed to act as Assistant Commissioner in Sind. He also conducted the duties of Educational Inspector in Sind. During the first half of the year 1865, Mr. Moore was at home, on leave, on private affairs. At the close of the following year, we find him again in Sind as Branch Registrar-General, and acting as Commissioner in Sind from May to June 1867. Mr. Moore has then had a long furlough to Europe from November 1870 to March 1873. On his return to this country, he was deputed to act as Collector and Magistrate and Political Agent in Khandeish in April 1873. Sattara was the district in which Mr. Moore served as Collector and Magistrate and Political Agent, from November 1874 to November 1875; and having for a short period discharged the duties of Junior Collector and Magistrate and Political Agent at Thana, he was again transferred to Sattara, where he continued till September 1877. From July to September 1878, Mr. Moore was on special duty as president of the Jail Commission. In December of that year, he was transferred to the Poona District, where, after a year's furlough and subsidiary leave, he resumed charge of the office of Collector and Magistrate in November 1880. In September of the following year, he rose to the rank of acting second-grade Commissioner of the Southern Division, conducting the duties of the office for about a year. In 1882, he was acting as second-grade Commissioner of the Central Division, in addition to carrying on his own duties as Collector and Magistrate of Poona, after which he reverted to the Southern Division, in which he conducted the duties of a second and first-grade Commissioner till October 1884. For some time in the beginning of 1885, Mr. Moore acted as Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium. Off and on he served for some years as Commissioner of the Southern and Central Divisions. In 1887, he was on special duty with the Hon. Mr. Naylor as a member of the Commission which was appointed to enquire into the grave charges brought by Mr. Shamrao Narayen Laud, late Dewan of Cambay, against Mr. Wilson, Political Agent of Cambay and Collector of Kaira. Having for a time performed the duties of Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, and Reporter General of External Commerce at Bombay, Mr. Moore reverted to the Central Division, where he acted as second-grade and afterwards as first-grade Commissioner till September 1888. Mr. Moore succeeded Mr. [illegible] the Governor's Council in March 1890.

For his genuine sympathy with the people of this country, for his uniform courtesy to the educated classes, and the encouragement he gave to all their lawful and just aspirations, Mr. Moore has been highly respected and esteemed among all classes of the native community, who feel in his final departure the loss of a great and valued friend. Those serving under him, and others who had come in contact with him in his public and private life, had profited by his large-hearted generosity; and to these he was known by the fond epithet of "Maharaja Moore." We have chronicled from time to time the proceedings in connection with festivities held in his honour at Poona during the past month. On the 10th ult., Mr. and Mrs. Moore were entertained at a dinner given in their honour by the members of the Civil Service, at the residence of the Hon. Mr. Naylor, when, Sir Raymond West, in proposing the toast of their health, recalled the sympathy, capacity, and devotion to duty which marked Mr. Moore's public life, and which made his approaching retirement felt as a heavy loss to the service and to the country. The speaker alluded in graceful terms to the share taken by Mrs. Moore in the social kindnesses and courtesies which have attached to Mr. and Mrs. Moore so many friends in Poona and throughout the Presidency, and assured them of the affection and good wishes which would follow them to their retirement in England. One who knew Mr. Moore intimately said of him on a recent occasion:—"The Bombay Civil Service sustains a great loss by the retirement of the Hon. Mr. Moore from its rank-and-file." Sir Raymond West, in proposing his toast the other day at an entertainment given to him by his colleagues at the Hon. Mr. Naylor's house recalled his 'sympathy, capacity and devotion to duty' as the most marked characteristic features of his public career. It cannot be forgotten how patiently, intelligently, and energetically Mr. Moore had often acted on special service, besides official routine. Like her husband, Mrs. Moore, has played excellently her part in the arena of social life. We wish them *bon voyage* and an undisturbed retirement."

AN OLD GRIEF.

(FROM THE RUSSIAN OF KLUSHNIKOV.)

(*Faithfully translated.*)

For what am I foolishly grieving?
Has my soul ever deep sorrow had?
Why recal I the life long lived over?
What's behind me? Ah! Why am I sad?

Bear I traces of burning affliction?
Was I some time or other in love?
No! I ne'er knew that common affection.
My youth naught against me can prove.

For aye, like one charmed, in the darkness
Of passions and pleasures full free
I have sailed o'er the ocean of living
'Mid a crowd of ships strangers to me.

But I gathered the fragments of feeling:
I lived—and my torments were two—
In the day—I was slave to mad doubtings—
In the night—for the lost day made rue.

Long thirsted my Soul for revealing:
And it came, blessed moment! I gained
A glimpse in my heart of God's goodness
To the secret of Being attained.

I'm in Harbour! Good-bye former sorrows!
Former joys of the days of the storm!
But tell me why thus of the Ocean
To my soul do these memories swarm?

Oh! why to this world of new beauty
Have I brought back a sorrow that's old?
Lo! I gaze thro' my tears on the Noonday,
And am sad for the Morn dark and cold!

J. P.

Last year only 963 persons died from cholera in Calcutta, the smallest number of deaths from that disease for the last ten years. Deaths from pthisis have, however, greatly increased in Calcutta. In 1880 there were only 444 deaths, but last year the disease carried off 743. It will be seen that the number has almost doubled.

Details are now furnished, under official autherity, of the Naval Exhibition which is to be held in Liverpool in the Walker Art Gallery, early next year. Like its forerunner, which has afforded so much pleasure to Londoners and visitors to London this year, it will comprise historical pictures and portraits, naval relics, models of warships, old and modern steamships, yachts, lighthouses, life-saving apparatus, engines, nautical appliances, relics of discovery, and a large variety of models illustrating naval construction and the valuable inventions connected with our mercantile marine. It is expected that a large number of the pictures, relics, and models now at the Naval Exhibition, Chelsea, will be transferred to Liverpool, and that these will be supplemented by many contributions from [illegible]at steamship companies and large ship-[illegible] and manufacturers.

THE FAR ROCKS.

Nimak Khichar is a favourite sea-side haunt of mine. It is beautifully situated on a bluff headland, covered with cactus and prickly pear; and it consists of one bungalow and several "chabutras" for the pitching of tents. A mile or so away across a plain of mud, which the fury of neap-tides lashes at times into a consistency that renders riding or walking across it wearisome, if not perilous, is the picturesque village of Nimak Khichar. Its origin is buried in the mists of antiquity: the oldest inhabitant neither knows himself nor has heard from his ancestors who selected the site or what advantages it seemed to possess.

But the history of the Nimak Khichar bungalow, or perhaps I may call it Nimak Khichar-super-mare, does not date further back than the comparatively recent days in which the benevolent despotism of a Foreign Office had evolved and matured Political Agents. I am myself passionately addicted to the study of Darwinism, Spenserism, and all philosophies, in a word, that trace the splendid organisms of the present to the gelatinous protoplasms of the tertiary, or quaternary, or other remote and still remoter era. My devotion to these pursuits has led me on more than one occasion to offer myself as an honorary member of the Bombay Anthropological Society. As a corresponding member of that learned body I had passing ambitions of throwing new lights on several "Anthropoi," with whom I am intimately acquainted; but whose true genesis and position (scientifically considered) in Secretariats, Hill Stations, and Brassbound hats still require explanation.

For instance, to go no further than the founder of Nimak Khichar-Super-mare: here, probably, was a specimen of a race which, although still existing in name, is, probably, touching the attributes, capacities, dignities, privileges of its members, then flourishing and alive, now almost as extinct as the Dodo. As, here and there, the patient investigator may find some feather or bone of that lordly fowl in its ancient haunts; so the anxious enquirer after the Political Agent of fifty years ago is occasionally rewarded by some priceless discovery which throws a flood of light on the darkening past, and assures the world that the modern representative of a noble class, although he may wear the same title, even the same uniform, is in essentials a different creature. Such a revelation was recently vouchsafed in that letter of advice to a stiff-necked and degenerate breed by the grand old Remain, who from some remote corner of a club preached the gospel of persuasion by homœopathic doses, administered in the shikar elephant's howdah, or while riding side by side with the chieftain at the head of a ceremonial procession. I read it once with soft smiles, believing it was a skit, a *feu d'esprit* of some irreverent Young Kipling. I read it again with grateful tears, when the conviction was borne in upon me that here in truth was a living voice speaking out of the dead and buried past: an epitome of a lost species: a pathetic message from some precious Dodo to his longer winged and more volatile supplanters. Well the Political Officer (and my blessings on his independent old head), who founded Nimak Khichar and diplomatized the nearest chief into building the bungalow, of which that fashionable watering-place consists, belonged to the old order. Such things could hardly be in these stirring times: the Public Works Department would want plans and sections: the Intelligence Department would wish to be informed of the occult significance of the act: the whole Pantheon of Olympus who never wish to use or have any occasion to use the pleasant bungalow at Nimak Khichar, would instantly veto the project and direct the funds to be appropriated to equipping three sowars and an English officer for the grand scheme of Imperial Defence. And very right too. But in these sleepy days there were no Russian scares; and the primary duty of a Rajah was to make life pleasant for the Political Agent. So the Rajah listened to Diplomacy; and the Political Agent designed and built the quaint bungalow at the Rajah's expense. It is a very fortunate thing for that worthy old gentleman that the circumstance, with its details, was not brought to the notice of Macaulay who, as I take it, much about the same time was thundering out his denunciations against Ellenborough. For while Ellenborough was insulting all Mohammedanism, according to Macaulay's vivacious fancy, by his celebrated proclamation; here was our dear old Dodo building a bungalow with the heathen's gold and covering it all over with texts from Scriptures. Possibly Macaulay would have forgiven the insult to Hinduism; he might have seen a broad distinction between setting up a Hindu idol in the face of Islam, and carving Christian texts on a Hindu house: subtle geniuses, like his, have this power of ultra-refined discrimination.

We are not alone. Tents are pitched on the adjacent headlands: the usual October society has met at Nimak Khichar-super-mare. The principal member of the party, both as an official and a man, is the Colonel. The Colonel is the very man for Nimak Khichar. Once away from head-quarters, for his well earned change and comparative rest [illegible] the Colonel is all life; he rollicks for crabs, and paddles after shrimps and starfish. Then there is Tyndall Huxley Query—a scientific observer after my own heart. The tide at Nimak Khichar-super-mare has an ebb and flow of about three miles. When the tide is out (which, I am sorry to say, it generally is,) the view is wanting in attractiveness. As far as the eye can reach extends a mangrove swamp of black mud. On the horizon there is a shimmer which I have learnt by experience to call the Sea. At about the same distance lie the Far Rocks. They are the Ultima Thule of Nimak Khichar, and can only be approached under experienced guidance: and upon an exceptionally low tide one morning, the Colonel, with a beaming countenance, informed us that on the morrow he would take the whole of Nimak Khichar society to the Far Rocks. He had, he said, consulted Query, and that learned man, after taking observations of the sun, moon, and several stars, had come to the conclusion that the tide would suit admirably. "I am the more inclined to believe him," the Colonel added thoughtfully, "because the Almanack says so too." I dissembled a frantic joy. I eagerly asked at what hour the expedition would start, and my ardour received a violent check when I learnt that we were all to be on horseback, camelback, or in shigrams, by 6-30. I have a theory of my own about early rising; I dislike it very much: and with Lamb I intensely distrust the wisdom of the venerable adage, "early to bed, &c." I put forth paltry excuses. But I was in a strong minority—a minority of which I made up the whole. Tyndall Huxley Query was feverishly enthusiastic. The project opened up before his eyes a vista of helpless pupils knee-deep in ooze, surrounded by rare marine monsters, and entirely at his mercy. The Colonel is a confirmed and irreclaimable mud larker. The young ladies of the party pretended to think it would be such fun. Anything that breaks the monotony of a thoroughly respectable, recuperative, and uneventful life seems to me to strike young ladies as fun. The children under the glamour of Query's romancing at the corruptive influence of his microscope were all agape at the doors of a new fairy-land. There was no help for it. "You have never seen the Far Rocks, yet, you know," argued the Colonel. That was strictly true. I never had: and, left to myself, probably never should have. There might be quicksands *en route*. I have a constitutional and I'm afraid ineradicable objection to quicksands. But the Colonel, while admitting the danger, said that he knew every inch of the way and would pilot us in absolute safety. Query hotly added that quicksands or no quicksands he meant to seize the opportunity of collecting rare specimens—and he might have added (though with an effort he restrained himself), lecturing on them. "But if the tide should overtake us?" I protested feebly. The tide never did overtake anybody it seemed: it came along so slowly that even the crabs raced it, and it was never more than 18 inches deep where we should be going. Also the observations which Query had made of the Moon and which he now took the opportunity of verifying by the Sun, proved beyond all doubt that the tide would not overtake us if it could. I reminded my opponents of the harrowing adventure that had befallen a pair of our dearest friends under precisely similar conditions. I wrung their hearts with a vivid picture of our anxious torments as we saw them surrounded by the greedy sea: as we almost overheard the last fond endearing words in which they bade each other a long last farewell and piteously lamented their hard fate at being thus cut off as it were in the pride of youth and beauty. I saw I was creating an immense impression, when Query interrupted me with the prosaic observation, "that after all they weren't drowned, nothing worse than wet shoes, and all the rest is *your* embellishment." I mildly replied that I merely repeated a local myth as I had heard it; and that the accretions, which Query chose to call my embellishments, ought to have a scientific value in the eyes of any sincere student of folklore, history, or scandal. However that was the last arrow in my quiver, and I yielded.

The next morning at 6 a.m., or, may be, a little later, (half-an-hour more or less in the middle of the night is of no consequence) the cavalcade, consisting of three ladies, two children, the Colonel, Query, and my miserable self, got under weigh and headed for the Far Rocks. Query had an enormous bole of a tree shod with steel, with which he intended to dig up some of the rocks bodily, a telescope to look for flying fish on the horizon; a microscope, a barometer, a sextant, a theodolite and a thermometer while his little son carried two pails, three empty glass bottles, a shrimping net and a spade. The Colonel had a crabbing iron, and I had a flask of whisky. It was a beautiful and stirring sight as we set out in the cold grey morning across the treacherous black ooze, to the remote invisible mysterious Far Rocks. Nimak Khichar, with all its dear associations, slowly vanished behind me in the white sea-fog. A chill sense of impending misfortune and present acute discomfort weighed on my heart. I applied myself to the whiskey and frowned sternly on Query. (*To be continued—perhaps.*)

AKAMPURWALA.

DIVALI AT BHOSAWUL.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

BHOSAWUL, Nov. 5.

Bhosawul still continues to be one of the liveliest stations on the line. Each month there is something taking place to animate the people. Concerts, dramatical performances, dances, and cricket-matches comprise our programme. Tennis and shooting matches come off less frequently, and picnic-parties are not altogether forgotten. The most popular pastime just now is cricket. Exclusive of home matches there have been three foreign matches played. The first match was played against a combined team from Shegam and Akola on our own ground, which resulted in a win for the home team. The next two were played against Budnera and the combined team from Shegam and Akola (the latter the return match) on their respective grounds, and in both Bhosawul was beaten. The long-looked for visit of the Parel team from Bombay was realized last Saturday. A great deal of trouble was taken to give them a cordial reception. About a fortnight previous to their arrival the secretaries of the cricket and tennis clubs, with the help of a few people of the station, were hard at work getting the means to give them a hearty welcome, and their pains were well-rewarded in seeing the entertainment go off, on the whole, very successfully. Considering the pre-arranged number of events which the visitors were to take part in, and the amusements got up for them to attend, it was impossible for all to be concluded in a day, consequently, the time was extended to three days, and the arrangements which were made for their comfort, we have every reason to believe were duly appreciated.

The first event was the cricket match. The game began at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning. The captain of the home team, having won the toss, gave the opponents the privilege to bat first. The ground was good and played very fast, but the scoring was not so high as was expected. The visitors began very badly. In about forty minutes after the commencement of play, five wickets were down for 13 runs. Those out included their best bats, and it looked as if the game would terminate in a uninteresting one-sided affair. But when Herbert joined Seaforth a short stand has made, and the remainder of the team acting up to the example set by these two men, closed their innings with a respectable total of 78 runs. The Bhosawul team followed to bat sending in Messrs. Shortt and Saton as the first two representatives. In the third over the latter was bowled by Sawyers for 4. Brett, one of the reliable bats, followed, and after putting together 3 runs had the misfortune to have his timbers scattered by the same bowler. Hamilton joined Shortt, and being noted for his hard hitting, kept up a lively game until he was taken by a sharp catch at point by Lynn for 17. The rest of the team played creditably, and the innings closed for 97 runs, when stumps were drawn for lunch. At half-past two the game was resumed. The second innings of the Parel team lasted for two hours and fifteen minutes, closing with a total of 73 runs. Allison contributed a well-played 24, and Pinnock's 10, obtained by steady and determined play, was not unworthy of notice. The Bhosawal second innings opened disastrously. The first wicket dropped for the first ball, when Shortt, who had played very steadily in the first innings for 22, was sent in with the full hope that he would be as successful the second time. But the same bowler who took the first wicket evidently was determined to honour him with a "duck" also, and putting on an extra pace compelled him to retire without scoring. The next two wickets shared the same fate, and it was not until the entry of the sixth wicket that the aspect of the game was changed, and when time was called 9 wickets were down for 24 runs. Lynn, with the sloping nature of the ground to assist him, was bowling very effectively, and to him was credited the establishment of a "funk" amongst the Bhosawal Eleven. As the match ended in a draw, the home team claimed a win on the first innings, but had only five minutes time permitted the Parel team would have gained and indisputable victory which they well deserved, for the last wicket was not one which would have contributed the 30 runs wanted to tie. The apology for the disaster of the Bhosawul team in the second innings is the bad light which they had to play in; but considering that their best men were out for only 16 runs when the light was good enough for batting, the remainder were fit for very little more than what they made, for the tail of the team was a very bad one. The match, however, was the most interesting one played this season, and will leave it to both sides to satisfy themselves by their own opinions with regard to the result. The subjoined are the scores:—

PAREL C. CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Allison, run out	2	c Watson, b Lesturgeur	21
Lillywhite, b Judge	2	b Hamilton	7
Lynn, c and b Judge	3	c L. M. C. C. C. b Hamilton	0
Sawyers, c Hamilton, b Judge	7	b Hamilton	3
Holdway, c and b Judge	2	b Hamilton	2
Seaforth, c Maybery, b Lestergeur	2	b L. M. C. C. C. c	1
Herbert, b Lesturgeur	9	b Hamilton	9
Hammand, c Saton, b Judge.	14	b Hamilton	0
Pinnock, b Lesturgeur	12	b L. M. C. C. C. c	10
Selkirk, not out	19	b Hamilton	0
Bell, c and b Hamilton	3	not out	3
Extras	3	Extras	15
Total	78	Total	73

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Lesturgeur	70	28	[illegible]	3
Judge	60	38	[illegible]	6
Hamilton	10	14	..	1

2nd Innings.

BHOSAWUL C. CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Shortt, b Lynn	22	b Lynn	0
Saton, b Sawyers	4	b Seaforth	2
Brett, b Sawyers	3	l-b-w b Seaforth	0
Hamilton, c Lynn, b Bell	17	b Lynn	2
Eccles, b Bell	0	did not bat	
L M C C C c Hammond, b Pinnock	10	l-b-w b Seaforth	11
Mayberry, b Lynn	11	b Lynn	0
Lesturgeur, b Lynn	16	b Lynn	3
Judge, b Lynn	0	b Lynn	0
Watson, b Lynn	1	run out	0
Morton, not out	5	not out	0
Extras	8	Extras	6
Total	97	Total	24

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Sawyers	55	32	1	2
Lynn	73	19	6	5
Herbert	15	8	..	..
Bell	45	14	3	2
Pinnock	20	24	..	1
2nd Innings.				
Lynn	40	10	3	5
Seaforth	45	14	5	3

At nine o'clock at night the rooms of the *Institute* were crowded by the residents in the station to witness the concert given in honour of the visitors. The programme was a large one, ending with a dramatic play. The glees were sung very well, particularly "May Day'," rendered by Mrs. Fergusson and Mrs. Ablitt, and Messrs. Aers, Duce, and Brett, Mrs. Burrell's song and dance, "My Heart is Soft as Butter," which was delivered in character, was received with loud and prolonged applause and the house was not satisfied until Mrs. Burrell came out again and gave a repetition of the last verse. The banjo duet by the Pickin Brothers was also good, and the comic banjo song by Mr. H. Pickin evoked much laughter. Loud cheers brought him out again, and after obliging the audience with a part of the same song, he retired leaving behind smiling faces and a noisy house. The drama was well played and the entertainment closed past midnight with "God Save the Queen."

On Monday morning the shooting match took place, and the scores made were so poor that they are best omitted. Bhosawul having a very strong team were certain of winning, but they did not do so well as was expected of them, though they beat their opponents by (107) points.

The billiard tournament took place in the afternoon at 2 o'clock. Messrs. Hunt and Herbert represented Bhosawal, and Messrs. Pinnock and Connell, Parel. It was expected that the latter two would run away with the game, for they were far superior to their opponent. But a bad table and a set of balls which gives no credit to the Institute, went a great way in preventing them from playing well. Messrs. Hunt and Herbert being accustomed to the table and knowing the peculiar run of the balls, were more at home. The number of points settled upon to declare as game were 250, and out of the three games played Bhosawul won two. Mr. Hunt played exceptionally well, Mr. Pinnock also did justice to himself, and it was due to his play that the defeat was considerably mitigated.

The tennis matches came off at 4-30. Three sets were played at a time. Lynn and Herbert (junior) appeared to be the best on their side, winning off one out of two games; but when they were opposed to Brett and Hand, though they made a good fight, the latter were too strong for them. Brett as usual played a good game all round, and Hand was noticeable for his sharpness at the net. The visitors won only one game out of the nine played.

The last event was the dance, which commenced at 9 o'clock. It was held in a spacious building on the east side of the station, instead of the usual dance pavilion, as a large number were expected to be present. Before the time announced for the dance a number of people streamed in and fully met the expectation. The hall had been beautifully decorated with bunting, plants, and chinese lanterns, under the superintendence of Mr. Perkins. The railway band was in attendance, and the programme being a large one, it was not until the early hours of next morning that the last event of the *fête* in honour of the Parel team terminated.

A TIMELY WARNING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—On Tuesday last, a man went to the St. Xavier's High School, and, accosting a Hindu student, told him his father was dangerously ill, and he had been sent to fetch him home. On hearing this sad intelligence, the boy naturally became very much alarmed, and consulted his teacher. The teacher proposed to go with him. The rogue hearing this ran away. The boy, after school-hours, went home, and, to his great surprise, found that his father had no symptom of illness. The object, doubtless, was to relieve the boy of his ornaments on the way from school. These facts I ask you to publish as they may serve to put other parents on their guard against similar swindlers.—

Yours, &c.,

FACT.

Bombay, Nov. 6.

From the 24th to the 30th ultimo, 1 European, 16 East Indians, 27 Native Christians, 486 Hindus, 80 Mahomedans and 1 other died within Municipal limits in Madras, making a total of 611 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 285. The deaths are thus classified:—48 from cholera, 2 from measles, 200 from fevers, 87 from dysentery, 42 from diarrhœa, and 232 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 79·6 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 37·1 per 1,000 per annum.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS AND CATTLE-DISEASE AT ALIBAG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In my letters to you on "the Insect Pest at Alibag" about this time last year, I pointed out that for the last five or six years in the Ashtagar portion of the Alibag Taluka, that is in the eight villages along the seaboard from Sasavane on this side to Rewadanda the outturn of rice-crops was hopelessly miserable. In most cases in some of the villages last year, which were the worst there was not even half-an anna in the rupee, and had not some philanthropic gentlemen come forward to help the peasants by advancing to them quantities of rice, the consequences would have been fearful, for I know there are among these peasants men who would prefer starvation to beggary or migration to another part of the country to earn a livelihood. A kind-hearted gentleman from Bombay, who has lately purchased some landed property in one of these villages, gave away the whole of the quantity of rice he had in store, and finding that there was a demand for more, bought a large quantity and shipped it to a near port, whence it was speedily removed by the needy peasants. A recent visit to these villages has enabled me to ascertain that this gentleman will be able to recover the greater part of the rice he advanced, because the crops, this year, comparatively-speaking, are very satisfactory. I have mentioned the instance of this gentleman's generosity with a hope that other philanthropic gentlemen of Bombay may be induced to follow his praiseworthy example.

In connection with the subject of improving the condition of the peasants I may venture to suggest that if Agricultural Banks are set up with the object of advancing money to the peasants at a rate of interest ranging from six to nine per cent. per annum, they will exercise a wholesome check on the arbitrary ways of the village *Sowcars*, who generally charge from twelve to twenty-five per cent. or even more. Another objectionable practice of the *Sowcars* is to advance quantities of rice about the months of May and June and charge fifty per cent interest on them, although the recoveries are always made not later than the following December or January. Here, too, private Agricultural Banks, which can be easily worked through honest agents selected from among the villagers themselves, are calculated to effect a much-needed reform. Can not the charitably-disposed well-to-do gentlemen of Bombay organize a banking firm, such as I suggest, and take to themselves the credit of earning the gratitude of thousands of miserable human beings who are separated from them only by a few miles of sea? It would not prove a losing concern.

I have already said that the condition of crops this year is satisfactory. The average outturn is likely to be more than twelve annas. The much-dreaded *Insect Pest* has almost altogether vanished, and the people have once more begun to breathe freely. Last year I pointed out that the people of the villages, affected by the insect pest, had been quite baffled in their attempts to avert the mischief. One of the surest means of success, in their opinion, was the introduction of an alien kind of paddy, called the *Ghosalwel* as a substitute for *Nirpunja* and other usually sown in the district. A few years ago this *Ghosalwel* was quite unknown in the district. A reference to the *Bombay Gazetteer* of the Kolaba District will show that among the different varieties of rice named there as the product of the district the name of *Ghosalwel* does not occur. The order of things this year appears to have undergone a complete revolution. *Nirpunja*, or black paddy, the much-prized and largely-grown crop of the district in days gone by, but the much-condemned and despised one in later years on account of its remarkable liability to the ravages of the insects, has been found to have flourished this year beyond all expectation, and is likely to regain its former position next year.

Considering the causes of these fluctuations, it appears that nature alone can employ her remedies to redress the grievances of her own making. Acting on the advice of the *Indian Agriculturist* of Calcutta I took occasion last summer to suggest to the peasants some means of destroying the insects, but either owing to their inability to try the costly experiments or from a want of belief in their efficacy, they never listened to me. Fresh-burnt, or water-slaked lime and kerosine emulsion were among the most useful insecticides suggested by the Calcutta journal. Old and experienced farmers have observed that when the fall of rain during the *Purva* and *Uttara* constellations is scanty, the appearance of insects is inevitable. They, however, say that there never was such a formidable pest as they had of late. The *Purva* and *Uttara* constellations generally fall during the latter part of August and the beginning of September, and cover together a period of one month. This year we had a very copious downpour during these two constellations, and there can be little doubt it conduced in a great measure to wash down and carry to the sea the germs of the insects. People in Bombay cannot have failed to notice the very sparing appearance of caterpillars which spring up about the same time as these insects. The streets and old walls which are generally full of these creatures, presented but very few of them this year. It will thus be seen that the August and September rain has much to do with these insects. It has also been observed that passing showers alone the *Purva* rain affects these creatures is a question well worth the attention of naturalists.

Before concluding I beg to be permitted to draw the attention of your readers to a peculiar cattle-disease that is just now prevailing in some of the villages of the district, with a hope that remedies may be suggested through the medium of your columns by those who may know them. It has been found that in the Alibag Taluka there is some kind of cattle-disease in some villages every year. Last year, in a few villages, on this side of Alibag, the peculiar nature of this disease was that the cattle could not graze or eat anything placed before them for a few days, and then, heavily swollen, died. This year they have a disease of the hoops, the horny substance of which begins to wear off by degrees, and thereby makes the animal quite lame. Mortification sets in and the animal becomes restless on account of parasites. There is no heavy mortality among the cattle from this disease; but it is very unfortunate that they have it at this time of the year, inasmuch as this is the time when the cattle have no work and are free to graze on the green meadows to their hearts' content. When a month after there will be not sufficient fodder, it would go very hard for the poor people to feed their cattle. It is a common belief that what the cattle feed upon at this season enables them to pull on throughout the whole year—Yours, &c.,

Kandewadi, 5th November, 1891. R. L. G.

VENTILATION IN SCHOOLS.

The *Bombay Educational Record* says:—We ventured to express the opinion last March that it was the duty of all persons charged with the care or inspection of school buildings to be little short of fanatical in regard to ventilation. A sense of the vital importance of this matter is not likely to be lessened by a perusal of the remarkable paper on "Bad Air and Bad Health" in the *Contemporary Review* for June, the conclusions of which are vouched for by Prof. Huxley, Sir Lyon Playfair, Dr. Clifford Allbut, and other eminent physicians. That air once breathed became charged with carbonic acid and was unfit to breathe again is an old story: what is comparatively new is the startling fact that breathed air contains also a minute proportion of animal refuse matter which is a deadly poison, and that this kind of impure air has now been proved to be the great cause of scrofulous or tubercular disease, and the chief aliment of those subtle forms of microscopic life known as germs of disease or microzymes. The paper deserves the close study of all school authorities and of all interested in public health. Here is a suggestive sentence. "The restless activity of children marks both their great consumption of oxygen and their pressing need for it by being allowed to breathe abundance of pure air. Rapid and extensive waste is going on in every child's body. Tissue of every kind, including bone, is being constantly broken down in order that it may be built up anew on a larger scale, and it is, therefore, the greatest cruelty in their case not to provide them in fullest measure with the purest air. Unhappily, very little thought is given to this matter." The bearing of these conclusions of science on school ventilation and school over-crowding is obvious. It is upwards of forty years since Sir A. Helps declared in *Friends in Council* that it might be deliberately said that very little could be learnt in any school-room that could compensate for the mischief of its being learnt in the midst of impure air, and it is now clear that the dictum was truer and sounder than even the author of it knew.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, Captain E. Stewart, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, and Aden, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

For London.

Miss Parkinson	Lieut R S B Bird, R N
Mrs Straight	Mr J A B Wright, R N
Mr O'Donnell	Mr J Ryan, R N
Mr and Mrs Bird	Mr A T H Stone, R N
Mr and Mrs Moore	Mr W S Andrews, R N
Mr Gore-Browne	Mr J Roe, R N
Mr F Sicherer	Mr H Critchell, R N
Lieut Tomlin	Mr and Mrs Ogilvie and family
Mr E J Kitts	Mr A C Adams
Mr J Allen	Mr Hanson
Miss Leach	Mr and Mrs J Muir and 2 infants
Mr H MacLean	Mr F C Turner
Dr Ross	Mr Davies
Mrs Thalenburg and child	Mr Underwood
Mr R Sautt	Mr J S Fenwick
Mr Maxwell Adams	Mr G Brannan
Mrs Colvin	Mr J F N Greig
Captain A L Winsloe, R N	
Lieut G H Robertson, R N	
Lieut W H Baker, R N	

For Brindisi.

Mr Lawrie	Miss Macdonald
Mr Shaw	Mr Christopher
Mr Meston	Miss Duntin
Lieut Gordon	Mr F G Marshall
Mr J G Bennett	Mr and Mrs Moore
Mr and Mrs Garden	Mr Bomanjee

For Aden.

Mr F H Jolley	Capt Aplind
Capt and Mrs O'Donnell	

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s. s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weghell, on 14th November 1891.

For [illegible]—Mr MacCartie and Mr Pulford Cobb.

For Marseilles—Mrs and Miss Lyall.

Per s. s. [illegible], Captain P. S. Tomlin, on 21st November 1891.

For London—Mr and Mrs Stagg and family, Mrs Walker and three children, and Miss Kerr Pearce.

For Brindisi—Mr H Schus, Mr Stevenson, and Mrs and Miss Mellis.

For Malta—Col and Mrs Hibbert.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING IN BOMBAY.

The number of systems of electric lighting in Bombay has recently been raised from three to four by an installation which represents a distinct advance, in rendering, for the first time in Bombay, the electric light practically available for use in private houses at a small cost and independent of steam-boilers, with the accompanying fire-risks, enhanced insurance costs, smoke and dust, to which encumbrances must be added the wages of a certified engine-driver. Lights, which are chiefly of 16 candle-power, have been placed in every room of Admiralty House, Marine Lines. Ganz and Co.'s pendant and ceiling lamps, with frosted protecting globes, which, shedding a pleasantly clear and soft light, are principally in use in the dining hall, drawing-room, library, verandah, &c. The lamps are mounted in cream and gold-coloured pendants, with ceiling roses to match, which have a decidedly ornamental effect. The electric current is made available by means of a storage battery at all times during the day and night, both for lighting purposes and for driving rotary electric punkahs. For the connection of the latter, and also of portable table lamps, wall-sockets have been fitted in several of the rooms. One important feature of the fittings is the addition of switches to each light, by means of which the same can be turned off and on at will. This considerably reduces the working costs which is in proportion to the number of lamp-hours or lights supplied. The wires, by which the currents are conducted through the house, have been carefully concealed from view, only the handsome green silk cords which form part of the pendants, being visible. The main current is led to the house in bare wires, supported by special insulators, which arrangement has, with currents of the tension in use here, been found to give satisfactory results through two monsoons at the Love Grove Pumping Station. The battery of accumulators, one of the most important features of the installation, is the first of its kind brought to India, though the type of cell employed has been gaining ground rapidly in Europe for some time, owing to its special advantages. These are, in great part, secured by a species of gelatinous electrolyte, fitted in before they leave the works, which in the first place forms an excellent elastic protection for the plates and lead-lined boxes during transport. The chief advantage, however, lies in its action as a preservative of the plates while in use, as it does entirely away with one of the first causes of failure, to which other batteries are subject. The cells are singly insulated by double glass supports, the lower part of which is filled with a non-conducting oil. In addition to this precaution the dynamo is mounted on a teak frame, and the mains are carried throughout on porcelain insulators: thereby leakage of electricity has been reduced to a minimum. The dynamo, by Ganz and Co., is of the same type as the 60 light machine at Love Grove and as that for 500 lights in possession of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club; and is of high efficiency. It is driven as a rule during the morning hours by a gas-engine of most ingenious and simple design, which generates its supply of gas from kerosine oil of the lowest grade. A sufficient supply of oil for the day's run is stored in a cast-iron tank in the base of the engine, and from the time of starting till the oil is exhausted the engine continues to run perfectly automatically, no attendance beyond occasional filling of the lubricators being required. The starting process takes about twelve minutes, and is carried out by one of the attendants, who also works the switches which control the operations of charging and discharging the battery. As is the case at Love Grove, no skilled help has here been found requisite. We have now an installation suitable for a large bungalow, working at a cost of about Rs. 2 per diem, for which sum the most agreeable, cool, and convenient light ever produced is to be had. This success has been achieved by a happy combination of special generating and storing plant, which ought speedily to come into extensive application.

Whilst on the subject of electrical combinations we note that in their recent specification for the lighting of the New Municipal Buildings, Messrs. Volkart Brothers have also included a large storage battery of the patent gelatine type. This would be placed in or near the Buildings and charged, as in the above case, during the day from the proposed generating station at the Municipal Workshops. The lights in the offices might then be employed in exact accordance with requirements, throughout the night, and with the greatest possible economy of coal. The battery would form besides a valuable reserve in case of failure of any portion of the generating plant. A further advantage of this over an alternating current installation is that the latter would demand the employment of a skilled European electrician, whereas with the direct current plant this expense would disappear. In consideration of these circumstances the proposal is worth entering into, even as regards the Municipal Buildings installation alone. It assumes, however, a more important aspect when viewed in connection with the proposed lighting of the Crawford Market and streets, as the generating plant, which would be completely suitable for this purpose, would be available at night for running 42 to 45 arc lamps in accordance with the requirements of the Municipality. It is thus evident that by a combination of the two projects considerable economy might be effected, firstly, in the cost of plant, secondly, in the supervision expenses throughout the fitting, and, thirdly, in the running expenses of the combined [illegible] being at this moment available for the purpose. The combination advanced offers exceptional economical advantages, with the security of the well-tried machinery and systems of fitting employed by Messrs. Volkart Brothers, a firm of over forty years standing in this city.

INDIA MERCHANTS STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

A meeting, in connection with this company, was held at the premises of the late Mr. V. Thavasimuthu Nadar, at Tranquebar, on Monday week. The building was decorated on the occasion with banners and evergreens. Messrs. M. R. Venkadasala Pillay and A. Thivianada Pillay and Co., the directors and agents of the I. M. S. N. Company, at Negapatam, and the chairman of the local board at Karikal, Rao Sahib Maracayer, attended the meeting. There was a large attendance, consisting mostly of wealthy native gentlemen and merchants. The meeting was opened by the Rev. N. Samuel, who touched upon the state of Tranquebar during the time of the Danes, when the town was in a flourishing state of commerce, and its present dilapidated condition. Perseverence, he said, was all that was necessary to bring the town to its former state, and Messrs. A. Anna Pillay and Co. had taken steps, which should be backed by the India Merchants Steam Navigation Company to make the Port of Tranquebar one of the principal ports of the Coromandel Coast, in the trade with the Straits Settlements. There was no need of Government help towards the improvement of this town, the merchants themselves could and should try to revive it and prevent its further decay. Rao Sahib Maracayer, who presided, briefly explained the purport of the Articles of the India Merchants Steam Navigation Company, to the assembly, and said that that Association was chiefly started for the benefit of the Indian merchants, as also to facilitate and encourage them to carry on trade with Penang and Singapore. This line, he pointed out, realizes a larger income than any other line, being beneficial to the shareholders of the company, who would gain a profit of about Rs. 162 a year from one steamer, should they now invest a share of Rs. 250. He said, further, that the company is about to start with another steamer, from the beginning of the ensuing year, when the profit would be doubled. After the accounts had been carefully examined by an auditor at the end of every year, the shareholders would be paid their profits on their shares, and they might rest assured that they would never lose their money though the steamers happened to be wrecked or through any other disaster. The steamers were all fully insured. The steamers of the company would call at this port provided that not less than 100 shares were subscribed in the town of Tranquebar and its environs. He hoped, more than that number would be secured. Messrs. Venkadasala Pillay and A. Shivianada Pillay also addressed the meeting.

Princess Mattschich is at present staying at a country-house in Gran County, where a large house-party is assembled. Two days ago, says a Vienna correspondent, the village took fire, and before the engines could arrive the Princess and all her friends were on the spot to help. The Princess tucked up her dress, and helped to carry water and save the poor people's wretched property, and everybody felt bound to follow her example. Notwithstanding this help and the fire brigade's efforts, twenty poor houses were burnt to the ground.

A schedule of suggestions has been drawn up for the Army Medical Service, and is being circulated "for consideration." Among other things it is advisable, it is said, that young officers, after passing the London examination, should go to Aldershot first. "To send young officers to Netley," the circular argues, "immediately after passing a severe examination, is to send them there when weary of study, and it is probable that it would be far better to send them first of all to Aldershot. There let them see the Army as it is and see the every-day life of the soldier, his duties, food, clothing, and lodgment. Let them go through their drill, riding, and discipline instruction, and pass while there the examination for Sub-Lieutenant to Lieutenant. After passing in all these matters, then let them go to Netley to hear the suggested ideals of the soldier's life, and the good and bad points of the soldier's daily round of service discussed and commented on." Netley, it is contended, is not a medical school, but a Staff College or place for the further training of officers already in the profession. Its title, it is proposed, should be "Medical Staff College," as such a title would disabuse people of the idea that Netley is merely an ordinary Medical School for training medical men." It is further proposed that before a medical officer is made a Captain or Surgeon-Captain he should pass the ordinary Army examination in A, B, C, D, as for ordinary Lieutenants passing for Captain. "Without the knowledge the passing of these examinations ensures, no officer of any branch of the service," we are assured, "can be really efficient. These examinations to be in addition to all technical examinations in purely professional medical work." These and many other similar reforms are proposed, all tending to make the Medical Staff more military in its aspect than ever. It cannot certainly be complained of the medical officers of our reformed Army, thinks a service paper, that they are wanting in military enthusiasm. Whether these aims are calculated to increase their usefulness is another question. There is considerable difference of opinion on the subject even among themselves.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

THE NEW HAIRY WOOLS.

Although it is too early to speak definitely of the fashions that will prevail during the coming season there are enough new autumn materials to guide us in a choice of what to buy for early winter wear. Almost all colours seem to be in request, especially noticeable being a new shade of brown, with a crimson tint, called "bois," a shade of purple called "dahlia," and a particularly good subdued shade of red-brown. Green in soft shades of olive and "serpent," and also in a bright vivid myrtle, may be called the predominant colour of the dress-maker's art at the moment. As to materials they are more varied and artistic than ever, and the new "hairy" woollens which have just made their appearance are admirable both in colour and design, the latter of which assumes the form of stripes, wavy lines, broken lines, spots, ovals, crescents, and checks. This hairy excrescence is in a variety of colours or combinations of colours, such as crimson and orange, and a host of shades of blue, while in some plain materials the border alone is of the hairy pattern, which is generally arranged in stripes, and presents the appearance of fur.

A WELL FINISHED COSTUME.

A pretty dress of olive-coloured figured woollen material, is made with a slightly-draped skirt opening on one side over a velvet petticoat of the exact shade of colour, the other side of the skirt being draped high on the hip. The cuirass bodice was finished off a little below the waist, and had a collar of velvet like a man's turning over in front, and lined and piped with bright orange-coloured silk, the same touch of colour being found on the cuffs. A walking dress of subdued claret-coloured diagonal cloth was made with a plain skirt arranged in a few folds in front, with narrow panels of gold embroidered velvet let into each side. The long Louis XV. bodice was cut short and pointed in front only, the sides and back of the basque being long. A cinture embroidered with gold passementerie came from the side seams, and was shaped to the waist, giving the appearance of the old fashioned stomacher. nearly all the sleeves are pleated on the upper part of the armhole, puffings of velvet and silk being also very much in favour. These velvet puffings have an ugly effect on the majority of shoulders, and much more becoming are the moderately high, tight-fitting sleeves, which are universally employed by Parisian dressmakers. In several new models the sleeves are full to the elbow, and are gathered into deep tight-fitting cuffs.

THE FASHION IN MANTLES.

In mantles the Tudor cape still holds sway, but the newest outdoor garments are in the shape of paletots which reach almost to the knees, and in many instances are finished off with deep capes. A stylish paletot was made of brown velvet, the back tight-fitting, the fronts loose, and lined throughout with a delicate shade of salmon brocade. In Paris feather boas smart little capes of velvet and cloth, fur collarettes, with long ends, and also long cloaks with full capes are patronised for outdoor wear. In millinery, though there is nothing particularly new in the way of shape, a great change is to be seen in the way of adornment, flowers and tulle having almost entirely disappeared to make way for velvet trimmings, wings, and feathers. The small close fitting Princess bonnet seems to be returning to popularity. The crowns are generally of velvet, and are trimmed with ostrich tips which stand up high at the back.

PICTURE HATS.

Very daring colours are being used by the milliners, notably bright tints of scarlet and orange being much in favour. The fashion of large black "picture" hats, trimmed with blue, as seen at the Dudley wedding, has been largely adopted by the modistes, and are very pretty and becoming to fresh, youthful faces. Some of the newest hats are made in cloth, with broad crowns, and slightly waved brims. A charming grey cloth hat was shown to me, the simplicity of which renders it easily manufactured at home. The crown of grey cloth was rather flat, and had a moderately wide brim slightly turned up all round. This was trimmed with soft pale grey feather trimming, and had in front large upstanding bows of grey velvet, into which a tiny knot of pink ribbon was introduced. A charming little toque to match a heliotrope costume was made of several shades of heliotrope velvet, and the effect of the light and dark tints, which were very artistically arranged, was extremely good.

EVENING DRESS.

Corn colour is popular for ball gowns, with brocade of silver or gold, and this is often chosen to wear at a hunt ball, because it looks so well with the scarlet of the "pink" coats. Many women wear white only at these balls, but there are other perfectly safe colours that may be chosen. Pale green is one of these, and though pink and heliotrope, with all the endless shades of red, must be rigidly eschewed, there is all the family of primrose, cream, and biscuit colour available. Black looks well, if there are not too many gowns of it in the room. A mixture of black and white, if not too equally balanced, is also judicious in contrast with scarlet. A very handsome gown is being prepared for such an occasion, the material being rich white satin, over which is thrown a veil of light black gauze embroidered with star and crescent in gold. The bodice, also veiled with black, had wide hands of gold embroidery brought down from the arms to a meeting point below the waist, the [illegible] with a deep fringe of gold and three flounces of white lace. The velvet bodice is cut rather high on the shoulders, with wired collar standing back from the figure. Half lace shawl is gracefully arranged upon the chest, the two points meeting there and being held with a diamond clasp, the rest of the shawl forming a sort of Zouave, seen under the velvet. The portion of the bodice seen under the white lace looks like a pointed jet girdle.

NEW AND OLD IDEAS.

Collars and yokes have both been rather overdone of late. In some instances the wide turned-back collar comes down very nearly to the waist, the effect being especially ludicrous when the figure is in either extreme of stout or lean. The yoke, too, has become so freely developed that many a bodice looks nearly all yoke. Evening skirts are tight and sheath-like, the widening umbrella-shape being in no favour for such purposes. At the same time, the tie-backs are so cleverly managed that they are imperceptible. Some of the milliners have done away with them completely, but to do so needs much skill, not only in goring but in fitting, and figures are occasionally difficult, not to say impossible. A white satin gown, to be worn by a girl with a lovely shape, is gored so as to sit without a pleat or fold upon the hips, while the train flows out freely at the back. All the ball gowns are made with little trains, which will be all the more an embarrassment to partners, because they have so long been banished from the ball-room, except on the stately figures of chaperons. In a quadrille, the trains look graceful, and add dignity to the figure, but in the round dances they are anything but ornamental, especially as some partners hold them, wound tightly round the lady, and enclosing a portion of her partner.

REVIVAL OF THE WATTEAU STYLE.

There is an evident disposition to revert to the Watteau style. A lovely ball dress, made of soft but rich and gleaming pink silk, has a Wateau pleate of exquisite old Alencon point, falling from the shoulders out from the waist, and losing itself in the folds of the train. Small Paniers of similar lace are disposed upon the skirt, being laid on quite flat. The edge of the skirt is bordered with a flounce of similar lace, held with small bows of pink ribbon tied on with little knots of black velvet. A small knot of black velvet, held with a diamond clasp, appears to hold the Watteau pleat in position. The lace is an heirloom, and very costly. Another Watteau dress, also prepared for a coming ball, has the underdress in richest pale-blue satin the Watteau and train being in a brocade of the thick and effective kind known as brocatelle. The satin skirt is extremely tight to the figure, and has a pretty trimming of creamy lace festooned round the edge, the tops of the festoons being held by pearl tassels. The back is arranged in a gored train, quite a little one, with a view to the Watteau being thrown over one arm in the dance. Borrowed from the most picturesque period of costume, the style of this dress will never wholly disappear, looking quite as well upon the pretty girls of to-day as it did upon their great-great grand-mothers in the days of their youth and beauty.

TEAGOWNS.

Teagowns are now so constantly worn at dinner that many of them are made with short sleeves, and bodies cut a little open at the throat. Long lace sleeves often fall over the arms, if they can be called sleeves, which are merely draperies, not fastened up the inner seam. These are very becoming to well-shaped white arms, when the length is not exaggerated, a fault in which many millions fall. No sleeves should ever be longer than the full length of the arm and hand together. The very long lace ones that were worn in mantles about a year ago gave the idea of an impossible length of arm, and when the wearers were seated, and their sleeves lay along the ground, the latter were painfully suggestive of broken limbs. A beautiful tea gown is made of black velvet, very long-waisted, and cut in one, of course. The front is rather original, being made of black lace over the white net, the combination producing a beautiful softness of effect. The lace is Spanish blonde, now rapidly coming into favour again. Handsome bands of jet border the velvet fronts on the inner side, and a beautiful girdle of jet hangs from the waist to the border of the gown. The collar is also made of jet in open-work, lined with black lace over white net. The skirt is bordered all around with a narrow row of jet, and lined with a flounce of black lace over white. Military scarlet appears in many teagowns now, whether the material be cloth, silk, or velvet. Generally, where the colour would obliterate the soft tints of the complexion by a too near approach, another tint is introduced.

THE EMANCIPATION OF WOMAN.

The editor of a woman's journal joins with Mrs. Fawcett in the view that it is idle to talk of the emancipation of woman till "woman" is prepared to give up buns and tea. There is said to be a want of character and dignity about a lot of woman seated at marble tables munching dyspepsia-breeding plum cakes and sipping equally unwholesome tea foom thick, white bowls conventionally known as tea-cups. The cup of tea and the bun or buttered scone is held to correspond to the male person's brandy and soda, and both are ruinous. But all this, we are reminded, is only part of the larger question of woman's diet. "Contrast," says this reformer, "the dinner of the average well-to-do maiden lady with that of the equivalent bachelor." When the affectionate husband was discovered dining all alone in a city tavern on turtle, champagne, and other luxuries, he explained that it was "his wife's birthday." It would be interesting to know what the lady had for dinner that day. Ladies' Clubs have been started of late, but we are assured that in not one of them is there any attempt at a good cuisine. If, in the opinion of this writer, a reading and cloak-room for ladies could be added, with a small fee attached, to a good, clean, cheap restaurant in or near the Strand, the outcry for a woman's club in that neighbourhood would no longer be justified.

LITERARY, DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

DORE'S SHAKESPEARE.

Dore's "Shakespeare," is in the category of Mallet's "Bolingbroke" and Collins's "History of the Revival of Learning"—that is to say, it remains an unrealised project. Some progress, however, appears to have been made with it. There was a time, his biographer tells us, when he had been for some weeks exclusively engaged upon it. He was then (December, 1879) working on "The Tempest," and believed that he had struck out some original ideas. "'Romeo' is begun," he added, "'Timon' is repening, 'Julius Caeser' is coming out, and 'Macbeth' is nearly finished." He estimated the value of the work complete at 4,000*l*. But "Romeo" was never finished; "Timon," we are told, remains a mere shadow upon many sheets of soiled paper; "Julius Cæsar" lies, scattered upon pages of scratches and confused lines, intelligible only to the imagination that is now extinguished; and "Macbeth," one drawing for "King Lear," and some watercolour sketches for the "Mid-summer Night's Dream"—in all some twenty Shakespearian creations—alone remain. When Mr. Jerrold looked over the stakes of his drawings lying upon the floor of his room in the Rue St. Dominique after his death he saw that his friend had covered hundreds of sheets of drawing paper with rough Shakespearian notes, showing that he had meditated over every play.

STAGE REVIVALS.

There is an important side meaning to Shakespeare's advice about holding a mirror up to Nature. We excuse very much more than we are aware in any play which serves as a mirror to the actual hour in which we live. Little as we may be conscious of the fact, we positively insist that even serious drama shall be what is called "topical." We often ask how it was that some of the Watts-Phillips, Charles Reade, Sheridan Knowles, Lytton, and even Robertson plays delighted the play-goers of yesterday—in whose ranks most of us were to be found; the equally frequent corollary question being, "Why do these things not satisfy the theatre frequenters of to-day when they are revived." The solution of both these problems is to be found in the fact that though plays of this class were not based on the bed-rock of human nature, which, under Victoria, remains remarkably like the thing it was under Boadicea, they were all very faithful reflections of the thought, social feeling, manners, and modes of their particular day. There is as close a relation between furbelows and ideas as that which Darwin found existing between mice and clover; and this is why a revival is nearly always so full of incongruities.

STAGING "UP TO DATE."

In resuscitating a play an attempt is made either to write it, tailor it, and stage it up-to-date, as it is called; or to make it conjure up an exact picture of an effaced phase of life. In the former case we are conscious of a strange want of harmony between impulses and language, dress and illusions, whilst the minor and revised incidents clash with the old-fashioned central motive. In the latter case an absence of concord makes itself felt between the artists and their actions, garments and words. To act up to "peg-tops" or crinolines may not seem a high ambition; but there is no one on the modern stage who can actually realise it. It matters much less about Sir Peter's flowered silk coat. We cannot know exactly how he wore it. But we can and do remember that Hessian boots and chignons did not seem to be worn as, say, Mr. Charles Wyndham and Miss Kate Rorke might respectively wear them to-day.

THE EFFECT OF INTENSE "TOPICALITY."

In nearly every play there are fome gross absurdities: but each generation is blind to certain phases of stupidity, if lynx-eyed to others. At the Drury Lane revival, the other day, we found it very easy to laugh at Boucicault for the liberties he took with the credulity of his audience in the story of Jenny Boker, who turned into Formosa. Only the few of us see that in the story of Drusilla Ives, who turned into Diana Valrose, in Mr. Jones's treatment of the same story, things quite as ridiculous frequently occur. To-morrow the bad points of *The Dancing Girl* may stand out in stronger relief than the good ones; but not to-day. We cannot see ourselves as others see us. And Mr. Jones mirrors the men and manners, and catches the accent of the present moment. Intense "topicality," if we may coin a word, has helped many a play to success. But it is a quality, from its very nature, fugitive as a flower's perfume, which nothing can restore to its withered petals. It is beyond our present aim to point out that "topicality" of atmosphere and thought has sometimes inartistically, but undeniably, temporarily assisted the run of a drama not dealing with contemporaneous matter.

SURVIVALS OF THE FITTEST.

It may be argued that *She Stoops to Conquer* and *The Rivals* must be revivals whenever we see them. And, of course, it is so. But these are "bed-rock" plays, or are "literature," to use an expression which current controversy turns into absolute slang in this application. In Canon Fremantle's sense they are great. Many of us believe that Dunstan Renshaw's reaping of the whirlwind, and some of the Bab-Ballader's topsy-turveyisms will also hereafter be held great; though Posterity, the Supreme Court of Appeal, has a plaguey trick of quashing the judgments of the Court below, to-day. But this is merely in passing. The dramas of the Elizabethans, and the comedies of Wycherly, Congreve, and Vanbrugh (in adaptation) and of [illegible] is washed away. As a minor detail, we are less alive to solecisms in their representation, only asking, as painters would say, that the proper values be observed, that acting, actors, and thing acted make up a true-seeming, harmonious whole.

ANCIENT PLAYS IN MODERN DRESSES.

As we have pointed out, there are two methods of re-staging a merely old-fashioned favourite. We infinitely prefer that it should be treated, so the phrase runs, as a "classic." It was thus *London Assurance* was handled at the Criterion the other day. *School*, as now being played, is an example of the other way. The girls' frocks are in the Bond-street fashion for October, 1891; and the result is to emphasise the hoydenishness with which poor Miss Hughes, handicapped as she she must be by our memories of Miss Marie Wilton, has to struggle as Nummy. Krux, the usher resident at a first-class ladies' boarding school, was just possible before the Higher Education of Women Movement leading to the establishment of Girton and Newnham. With "Sandford and Merton" still not quite shelved, the impromptu pupil's review in the presence of the beau, the lord, and the officer was just conceivable. Changing Balaclava into Kassasin, and the Crimea into the Soudan, only accentuates the monstrosity of these things to-day. So much refuses to be carried forward from the folio on which it was first written.

THE "CLASSIC" COURSE.

If revivals of such plays must be, there is a very excellent reason for pursuing the "classic" course. We cannot verify the present march of civilisation; we cannot chronicle the contemporary development of fashion or of thought. We hardly know how affairs were transacted before the telephone was invented; it is difficult to fix the exact moment Medici collars began their rise or their fall; nor can we imagine how it was before Socialism became a militant actuality. All has been so gradual that we cannot realise the existence other than it is. But the play of twenty years ago, revived just as it was originally played, enables us in some measure, to do so. Going to a theatre in which it is being performed is like watching the log hauled in aboard ship. We can see by the difference that has taken place between the dials how many knots we have made—by the difference between the stage pictures what progress. And neither Time nor the ocean display milestones.

A RUSSIAN PIANIST'S CAREER.

The distinguished pianist Paderewski, whose performances have lately attracted so much attention among us, has been giving some account of his life to a visitor in Liverpool. He was born in Podolia, Russian Poland, in 1860, and was put to his pianoforte lessons at the age of three. At seven he was placed under the care of a local teacher, with whom he remained for four years. In 1872 he went to study harmony, under Reguski, in Warsaw, and subsequently under the famous Kiel, in Berlin. Shortly after this he undertook his first tour, extending throughout Russia, Siberia, Servia, and Roumania, where he performed only his own compositions, and at the early age of eighteen he was nominated Professor of Music in the Warsaw Conservatory. It was in 1887 that Herr Paderewski made his appearance as a pianist before the critical Viennese public. Since then his fame has become European. Herr Paderewski is about to start for an extensive professional tour in America, Australia, India, and Egypt.

OLD BOOK PLATES.

The passion for collecting old book plates still rages in the handsome official organ of the "Ex Libris Society," but we gather from some melancholy utterances in the new number that the book-plate collectors' pursuit is not an unmixed joy. Mr. Jewers, the "heraldic editor," tells us that many collectors can spot examples in which a man has used his father's or uncle's owner-plate by having the name hammered out and his own name substituted, and that even if the arms are impaled with those of the wife. On the other hand, cases can be cited of persons having several owner-plates, to suit various sized books, or to mark their advancement in rank, or with the arms altered, while others are remarkable for the number of quarterings which they display. "But," adds Mr. Jewers in a commendable spirit of resignation, "we must not wander into this department of the subject now; we have lingered too long on the dark side, and must reserve the brighter side for another time."

THE WAVERLEY NOVELS MSS.

"The Athenæum" says that the Hon. Mrs. Maxwell-Scott, of Abbotsford (the great-grand-daughter of Sir Walter), has kindly consented to give Mr. Lang access to all MS. and other material at present at Abbotsford; so that new points of interest relative to the production of each of the novels may consequently be expected in the edition of the "Waverley Novels" which Mr. Lang is going to supply with prefaces and notes, and Mr. Nimmo is going to publish. The edition, of which two volumes will be issued each month, will commence early next year and will be printed in a new and clear type and in crown 8vo. size. A limited number will also be issued for sale in sets only to subscribers, on hand-made paper, and the etchings, which appear also in the ordinary issue printed as India proofs before letters.

THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN AT THE GAIETY.

The story of the Lord Chamberlain at the Gaiety is easily told. He or his astral body visited the Savoy, and saw offence, political and otherwise, in certain insignificant details which to all unofficial people have appeared harmless enough. Alterations were instantly effected. It is as improbable that the casual visitor would have noticed them as the original stumbling-blocks. It was deemed superfluous to blazon this Governmental attention abroad, but the matter leaked out. Then the papers asked—Why one law for the south and another for the north side of the Strand? And the consequence was Lord Randolph Churchill finds himself deprived of Mr. Arthur Roberts as a valuable advertising medium, which it is alleged, recently caused Lady Randolph to [illegible].

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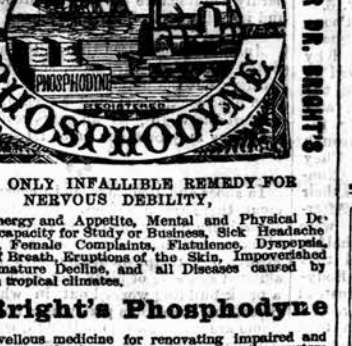
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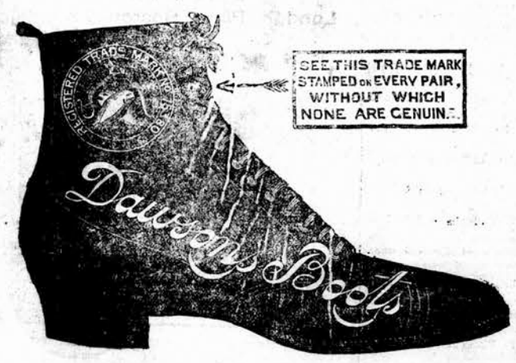
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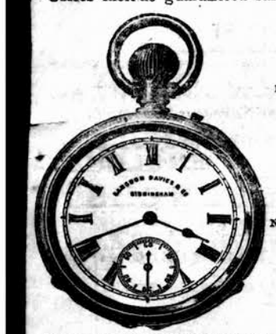
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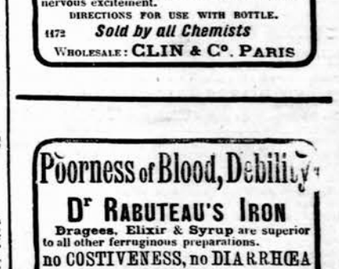
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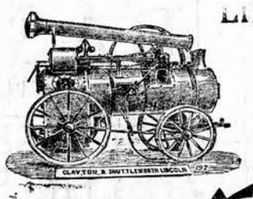
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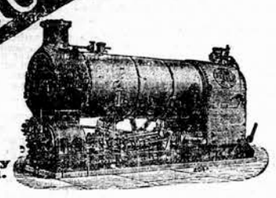
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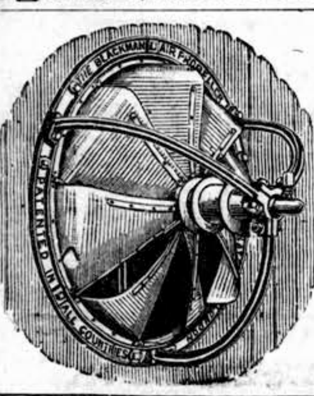
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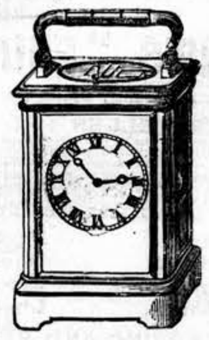
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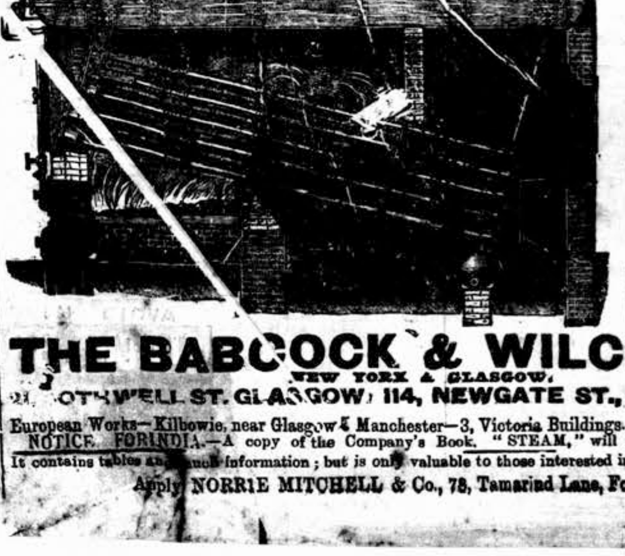
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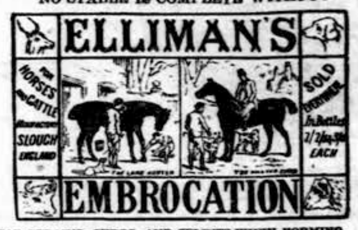
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